

Labor - 1918

## Migration

### THE SHOP-GIRL UP TO DATE

*Literary Digest*  
THE STIGMA of the term "shop-girl" has been lifted. Women from every walk of life now seek and obtain work in factories. This change, we are told by Joseph A. Holland, employment manager of the Remington Arms Company, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, December 6), is due to the exigencies of the war, which have brought women into many forms of employment hitherto closed to them. It is no longer a question of getting the right man for the right job, but one of getting any man at all. It seems impossible now, Mr. Holland tells us, to get sufficient men of any description to meet the demands. The suspension of emigration, voluntary enlistments, the operation of the draft, have brought about such precarious conditions as to cause the manufacturers grave anxiety. He goes on:

"The partial solution of the difficulty lies in the introduction of female labor into the various industries hitherto monopolized by men.

"The hiring of women calls into play all of the employment manager's ability. By the trend of his natural instincts, by intensive training, he has become a specialist in humanity. Through his daily contact with applicants, he learns to read the meaning of an unconscious gesture, the varied manners of speech; he studies the self-drawn lines of a countenance as a scholar pores over an ancient volume. There is no tone of the voice but echoes some feeling; no expression that does not mirror some hidden trait, and it has become the employment man's vocation to read them all. The detective has long used this art for the criminal's downfall; the employment man is now using it for the general uplift.

"But when he deals with women applicants he frequently finds his well-established theories at fault and his careful training ineffectual. Subterfuge may or may not be essentially more feminine than masculine, but the woman applying for a job all too frequently fails to appreciate the fact that now, as an integral part of the industrial world, she has acquired new responsibilities.

"She does not realize that references are not only demanded, but investigated. She seems to feel that a lie is well risked in the procuring of a job. Moreover, when once installed, she does not feel the same necessity of steady attendance as does the man."

There is another side to the shield, however, for Mr. Holland tells us that really splendid results have been shown by women employees. In dexterity and perseverance in overcoming difficulties they have outdistanced their male predecessors. In some instances—the production of small, intricate, and duplicate parts—they have increased the output over 400 per cent. He adds:

"In allotting the women to the many positions now open to them all the employment manager's discernment is needed. Girls who are complete failures at one type of work often make good at once when transferred. Not only their age, weight, and height must be considered, but their temperaments and training.

"The necessity of female labor has brought many radical changes into the old methods of factory life. For years these changes have been discussed and advocated, but it is only within

the last decade that they have been effected. Rest-rooms, restaurants, dormitories, a welfare department, healthful and hygienic buildings, are the common order now of the big, up-to-date factory. And it is due to these improvements that the personnel of factory women has been so much bettered. The stigma of the term 'shop-girl' has been lifted, and girls from every walk in life now seek employment in factories.

"The two types that most harass the employment manager are the wives who are working temporarily to earn a specially coveted sum and the girls who come from homes where their earnings are not needed. Naturally they do not display the earnestness or tenacity of purpose of the self-dependent worker.

"The safeguarding of the future industrial success lies in the hands of the employment manager to a marked degree. It is to his foresight, his choosing of faithful and competent employees, that the manufacturer must look. If owners of factories have neglected or slighted the importance of this department in the past, they must now make good their omissions. They must inquire into and secure the best employment systems in use, choose a competent head, then give him freedom to work out his theories for their mutual benefit. The manufacturer who does not reorganize his factory, his methods of employment, his views, to accord with the change of the times, faces disaster.

"The demand and supply of labor form the industrial barometer. Success lies in the ability to anticipate it."



THE "SHOP-GIRLS" OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.

These women, employed in the Baltimore & Ohio's Lorain, O., shops are representatives of the great army of women to whom the war has opened occupations formerly monopolized by the stronger sex.

## NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE FLOCKING TO NITRATE PLANT

Middle West People Are  
Moving South to Muscle  
Shoals Works

*Montgomery*  
(Special to The Advertiser.)

FLORENCE, ALA., Jan. 13—Northern people are flocking to Florence to work on the great government industries at South Florence, Ala., what is to be America's chief nitrate and munition center is located. Nearly one hundred people from Indiana have arrived during the past week, and Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and the New England states as well as many of the states of the far west are represented. These people state that while the weather in the Muscle Shoals section has been stormy it is nothing to what they left behind and they began work immediately on their arrival.

### Start on Dam Soon.

The news that work on the great dam is to be started soon and the work rushed the same as the work on the buildings has created additional activity in Florence, owing to the fact that the great dam is to extend from the eastern limits of this city to the south side of the river and a harbor or navigation dam is to be built at another point touching the city limits also, thus forming a half circle of government works around the city.

The government buildings at South Florence are springing up as by magic. Carpenters swarm over the work like bees and a structure is sometimes completed in a day's time.

The south Florence highways are alive with people. A continuous line of trucks, automobiles, wagons and pedestrians may be seen at all hours. Not since the days of the civil war have so many people been seen in South Florence, which at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the chief shipping center of North Alabama.

Four great construction companies are now engaged on the Muscle Shoals work and a fifth will soon be interested. Workmen are coming from all parts of the United States and a great army of men will soon join the other workmen. Altogether everything is going forward on a greater scale than even the most optimistic had anticipated.



# SCARCITY OF LABOR ALARMING

## Head Of Steel Corpor- ation Wants Govern- ment To Import Ori- ental Workmen.

*St. Louis Argus*  
ARGUS SOUNDED WARNING LAST JUNE

*1-12-18*  
Told Of Scarcity Of White  
Labor. Warned Against  
Unions Opposing Negroes  
and Predicted Chinese  
Would Be Imported Be-  
fore End Of War.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A plea to solve the labor problem of the United States by the importation of Orientals was made here tonight in an address by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation at a dinner given by the Commercial Club.

"To the extent needed, the United States should immediately, under proper conditions and reasonable restrictions, draw from the islands of the sea and from Oriental countries enough men, including soldiers and sailors, to meet every emergency," he said. "There would be no difficulty in obtaining in a short period large number of strong, healthy, intelligent, loyal men for civil or even military duty, and the number could be increased from time to time as required."

"All who are acquainted with the facts know that we need more men and that we can get them if we are so disposed. If legislation is required, Congress should act without delay."

### Argus Sounded Warning

On June 8, last year, the St. Louis Argus published an article headed, "Factories Must Close Down If Cannot Get Negro Help." The situation was then growing alarming. The alarm was given after a reporter had visited East St. Louis and investigated the cause and perpetrators of the first riot of May 28. It was plain then that members of labor organizations were intent on driving Negro labor out of East St. Louis. In interviews with heads of large corporations, it was learned that the riot gang consisted of a class of white men who were not skilled and were too indolent to work. Owing to the exportation of masses of foreign laborers who were returning to their respective countries to enter the war, there was a scarcity

of help that could only be filled by Negroes. One manager stated, "There is room for all Colored men who want to work and in my opinion it is not far distant when this country will have to import Chinese labor." It was believed, at that time that the Government thoroughly appreciated the situation and would protect Negroes against any further assaults, but the horrible massacre of July 2 followed and the bloody crimes were committed without interference.

### Migration of Negroes Necessary.

The scarcity of labor clearly shows the need of Negro migration. The number who left the south and went north during 1917 were quickly employed by manufacturers and other commercial enterprises, scattered throughout the north and east. The force was a small per cent of the vast number needed. The riots of East St. Louis served to retard the movement. The animosity shown those who did migrate was not encouraging to others. The great enterprises of the north and east are facing a crisis and Negro labor is indispensable. Chairman Gary's plea is identical with the opinion of other heads of large concerns. If Negroes are not permitted to fill in the vacancies, then this country must turn to China, Japan and other oriental countries for labor, or the commercial interests will be neglected. It is up to the Government to guarantee protection to all citizens, regardless of color.

## CALLS LABOR

## THE CONFERENCE

*Amsterdam News*  
*Jan. 16, 1918*

## National Urban League Calls Race Leaders to Discuss Changing Conditions

The American Federation of Labor has spoken publicly of its intention to be fair in its treatment of coloured labor. It has signified its intention to employ coloured organizers to organize coloured workmen throughout the country.

What will be the race's attitude towards this new position of organized labor? Will it still look with suspicion at these overtures or will it meet the representative of labor on neutral ground to discuss ways and means by which all labor may be improved—the coloured laborer included?

This, and other questions related to the present labor situation, will be discussed at a series of conferences to be held under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 22d street and Lexington avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 29 to 31.

Thursday night the following prominent persons are expected to discuss the labor question: Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Prof. John

Tuesday the opening day, a discussion of the development and possible extension of the work of the National Urban League will be held by representatives from 26 cities organized by the League. These representatives will deliberate on the larger development of social welfare work among the race.

Wednesday evening a reception will be held for the visiting delegates and friends.

Persons interested in these matters should correspond with Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City. Arrangements will be made through the League's office for those attending the meetings to secure accommodation in New York City at reasonable rates.

# 1500 Colored and Foreign Laborers

## FOR A BIG PLANT SOUTH

## 33c per Hour and Up

Inside and outside work. Steady work. Meals at cost.

Sleeping quarters free. Ship every morning 8 a. m.

Board \$4.50. Can take your wife along.

Free Transportation. Apply to

The Richmond Employment Agency

15 E. Camden St.  
lm11-17



Labors - 1918

## Migration (Agents)

# A NATIONWIDE APPEAL TO ALL COLORED AMERICANS

7-20-18

### Friends and Co-Workers:—

Since the Mr. G. A. Hardy Circular was put out the writer and subject of this circular letter has been convicted and punishment assessed at 30 days in the County jail, and a fine of \$100.00. The County Attorney in presenting the case confessed that the State failed to produce any evidence against the writer—however had he been a just and fair man, willing to give an Afro-American a just, fair and square deal, without facts for his case he would have agreed with my attorney, that the case should have been dismissed. All efforts were made to manufacture false evidence—crooked and dirty work.

They called in a Negro woman for secret work on the case, to help make evidence who I am told came to this State in violation of the White Slave Act. But she was sharp enough to not allow them to use her as witness. Still she told my friends she would hang me, if she could get on the stand. She did the best thing to stay off the stand.

I wish to show to the public what method was resorted to make a case against me. I will have nothing to say about her work, if she can prove where she married? This good uplift woman as many call her, who don't know any better, or don't care how much they misquote the truth, had one woman brought there whose testimony did not touch the case.

"Many people in the United States of my race may wonder why that any race man or woman would dislike Rev. Branch on account of his work for the race." I wish to say not a single lady or gentleman of my race, who has always been such dislike me, anywhere in America.

Now about this so-called uplift woman and why she doesn't like me, it is this: She had a friend to die in the North, and because I could not afford to stand good for the shipment of the body, she became angry, enraged and won't speak to me, and helped to convict me. Now will the race stand by me? I am not a criminal. I did make loans to race men and women to go North. I meant no harm. I wanted to help the individual

or individuals. My case comes under the migration laws of Texas. And that law does not prohibit Exodus loans, if the party or parties do not charge the individual any fee. I have never charged any man. Will my race allow me to go to jail, by this weak charge, and in a jail which is unsafe? It was unsafe for Chester Sawyer, who was lynched from this jail.

Yesterday 60 minutes after I was convicted one of the jurymen passed me and said: "Branch, don't you think we got through with you quick?" I turned to him and recognizing him and smiled. I said it was a made up thing. I smiled because I saw some good in him. He said I could not do anything with the other five men. I told them that we had no evidence in the world to convict Branch, and they said they were going to vote for verdict on account of this book he wrote, and I told them, I didn't know how they could do such under their oath. I did not know the man. About the book: Labor Commissioner Garrett had both books in court, which action will cause The Appeal to Justice to go to the Supreme Court with my case, if need be.

This is not a Branch case if Branch alone is only before the Court; it is nothing less than a race case. The little flip County Attorney abused the writer on account of The Appeal to Justice. The Appeal to Justice denounced injustice only. The white man who dislike that has race prejudice. The Harpoon is loved by men of his type who hate my race. That same sheet in the March issue, said the Editor, "that he would rather see Germany, Japan, China and Mexico conquer the United States than to see the Negro rule." The writer sent the Postmaster General a copy, but he did not take any action or make a reply to me. I have come to the rescue of my race, when in trouble, and I now call upon the race to help this case at once and not let it stop until it reaches the Supreme Court of the Nation.

The County Attorney declared I would not answer questions to the jury because I did not tell some of the private business, however I did answer some questions the Court told me I did not have to answer. Will you say with me, the fight is on?

I am respectfully,  
REV. E. C. BRANCH,  
Postoffice Box 48, Galveston, Tex.

## Whitman Signs Measure to Curb Food Profiteers

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE  
MAY 1, 1918

### State Commission Gets the Power to Regulate Retail Prices

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, April 30.—The Wagner bill to prevent profiteering was the most important of the sixty-six measures Governor Whitman signed to-day. It is aimed at retailers who have made a practice of mulcting consumers by forcing them to pay excessively high prices for the necessities of life. It authorizes the state food commission to enact rules, fixing the difference between the purchase and selling prices of foodstuffs. It does not apply to farmers and gardeners or associations formed by them. The Governor signed one of the bills which Mayor Hylan protested against as constituting a legislative raid on the city treasury. It increases the salary of the special deputy excise commissioner of Queens from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Governor Whitman was considered of Assemblyman E. A. Johnson, of New York, the first negro ever elected to the Legislature, signing two of his bills. One provides that no person shall be excluded from any employment or from any hospital supported by public funds because of race, color or creed. Violation is made a misdemeanor. The other bills appropriates \$5,000 for an additional public employment office to be established where deemed best to serve the interests of the negro population.

Other bills signed were those of: Senator Walters, which would have the effect of increasing the number of election districts to accommodate the women voters.

Senator Stivers, providing funeral expenses for deceased members of the militia not exceeding \$100.

Senator Sage, creating a central supply committee for the state, consisting of state officials.

Assemblyman Machold, imposing a direct tax of 1.08 mills on a dollar to raise \$13,000,000 for sinking fund contributions.

Assemblyman Blakely, increasing the salaries of the sergeants at arms of the Senate and Assembly from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

Senator Gilchrist, appropriating \$3,000 for expenses of the New York Monument Commission.

Senator Whitney, establishing a bureau of venereal diseases in the State Health Department.

## WARM TELEGRAMS PASS IN CASE OF FOUR LABOR AGENTS

The morning, Adv.  
U. S. Attorney at Pensacola  
Demands Their Release;  
County Attorney Orders  
Re-arrest on Message

may 2, 1918.

(Special to The Advertiser.)  
MARIANNA, FLA., May 1.—The case of the four government labor agents arrested and jailed in this county for recruiting hands without a license has had some interesting developments. On yesterday afternoon late, Sheriff Lewis received the following telegram from United States District Attorney John L. Neeley, Pensacola: "By direction Attorney General, United States, on complaint War Department, I hereby demand immediate release E. B. Elder and associates, labor agents for government nitrate plant on Warrior river. This demand will be followed by immediate action from this office if not complied with. Advise this office your action in the matter."

In Again, Out Again.  
Upon receipt of this telegram, Sheriff Lewis, upon the advice of County Attorney John H. Carter, released the prisoners from jail. This morning, however, the county attorney received a telegram from Congressman Kehoe at Washington advising that the men have no authority to recruit labor in violation of the State laws and advising their prosecution. Upon receipt of this telegram and acting upon the advice of County Attorney Carter and State Attorney Rivers H. Buford, Sheriff Lewis again arrested the men and committed them to jail, and the State Attorney sent the following telegram to United States Attorney John L. Neeley: "Sheriff Lewis released recruiters upon your wire. He is returning them to jail on my advice. The criminal statutes will not be suspended and our citizens will have the protection thereof as long as I hold a commission and have lawful authority to act."

The labor agent from the North is abroad in the South. To make his work abortive and his efforts vain, do the right thing by your labor. Labor is not dear. It can hear. It is not crazy. It has sense. And whenever the day comes, when the labor of the South gets all that is coming to it in the South, it will cease to go North. The Dallas Express has studied conditions. It knows the temper of Southern labor. It knows that all things being equal and they should be, Southern labor would not give a tinker's dam for the North.

## MACON GA NEWS MAY 3, 1918

# POLICE SEARCHING FOR LABOR AGENT

### HENSON FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ASKS CO-OPERATION OF CITY.

Police Saturday night were still searching for G. W. Henson, labor agent, who was summoned before the court for soliciting labor here without a license. Henson was to have been tried Saturday but did not appear.

Mayor Toole ordered a charge made against him when it was learned he was recruiting labor to be sent to Mussel Shoals, Ala., where the government is building a nitrate plant. The laborers enlisted by Henson congregated at the terminal station to take the train, but police dispersed them.

It was reported that a large number of negroes boarded the train Friday night at Lorane, a station on the Central of Georgia, eight miles west of the city. Police say the report is not true, however. Chief Bowden said he was at Lorane until 11 o'clock and no large number of negroes were there.

District Attorney E. M. Donalson, who was visited by Henson when he first came to Macon, and to whom he showed the attorney his authority to operate in Macon, wired the ordnance as follows:

"G. W. Henson, authorized to solicit labor for the United States government for use in the construction of nitrate plant No. 2, Mussel Shoals, Ala., is under arrest at Macon for soliciting labor. Military authorities at Camp Wheeler and a large number of manufacturers engaged on important government work, protest against labor being solicited here. Agent has called on me in my official capacity for advice. Suggest you instruct him not to recruit labor in cantonment city."

To this telegram, Mr. Donalson Saturday morning received the following reply:

"Replying to your telegram Henson labor solicitor should be released with understanding he is to stop further solicitation of labor that will interfere with government work. The work at Mussel Shoals is of first importance in the war and as the government must have labor it relies on local interests to co-operate and not to interfere."

WASHINGTON D. C. MAY 1  
DECEMBER 10, 1918

## Glass Workers Strike For Mooney's Acquittal

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Four hundred employees of the Libby Glass Company, went on strike today as a protest against the refusal of the governor of California to pardon Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in the preparedness day parade bomb outrage. The entire plant is closed. The strike was not authorized by union officials, it was stated.



# LABOR RECRUITERS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT ARRESTED

*The montg adv.*  
Jackson County, Florida,

Authorities Place Four  
Men Under Arrest—

Traveling in Auto

*April 29, 1918*

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MARIANNA, FLA., April 28.—Sheriff A. J. Lewis of Jackson county today arrested four labor recruiters who refused to give their names but claimed to have authority from the government to recruit labor for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant. The arrest was made under the Florida statute which fixes a license of two thousand dollars to the county and five hundred dollars to the state for each recruiter. The bonds of the men were therefore placed at two thousand five hundred dollars, and upon failure to make the same they were committed to jail.

The four men were traveling by automobile and are said to have been operating in Bay county where they took away some 500 men. There is much feeling over the activity of recruiters in this section and protests have been made by many prominent parties headed by Major J. D. Smith of this city to the Florida senatorial delegation with the result that relief has been promised by the war department.

In the meantime the local authorities state that they will in the absence of instructions to the contrary arrest all recruiters operating in this county without a license.

## COLORED BUREAU ACTIVE.

The Colored Industrial Bureau of the city recreation commission is one of the busiest agencies working among colored people. It started out with the primary object of bringing employees wanting work and employers together. Its activities now cover a much wider field. During the last week it has listed a large number of boys and girls who will be available for work during the vacations. It has already opened up several places where groups may be found under especially good working conditions.

It is not only opening new opportunities for colored labor, but is serving a good purpose in showing some of the large establishments how to reduce their labor turn-over costs and give expert advice along labor lines. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a great scarcity of labor, many plants report no lack. The colored bureau will be glad to confer with any establishment wanting to get the best advice as to how to reduce to a minimum its colored labor turn-over and maintain the best supply. The bureau is in co-operation also with the Department of Labor, and its aim is to help stabilize colored labor in the Mena.

# FARM LABOR HELP BUREAU ORGANIZED

*The BY DEMOPOLIS MEN*  
*montg adv. plays*  
(Special to The Advertiser.)

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., May 5.—The Marengo County Farm Labor Help Bureau was organized here Saturday under direction of Leslie L. Gilbert of Montgomery, farm help specialist in agriculture. Mr. Gilbert called together a number of representative citizens and presented to the gathering the labor situation in Alabama, and the plans and suggestions the department was making to meet the demands of the farmers for labor.

After some discussion, it was decided to organize the bureau, with the following members: G. T. Breitling, chairman; W. D. Spurling, secretary; M. C. Webb, Gaius Whitfield and Frank R. Curtis, county demonstration agent. Mr. Breitling is vice-president of the Robertson Banking Co., Mr. Spurling, secretary of the Demopolis Commercial Club; Mr. Whitfield, president of the Norwood Stock Farms; Mr. Webb, member of the firm of John C. Webb and Sons; Mr. Curtis is county demonstration agent of Marengo county, co-operating with the agricultural department at Washington.

## WHITE CROSS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

*The Bee April 29, 1918*  
The "big" meeting scheduled by

Rev. Simon Peter Drew at his church for last Tuesday night in the interest of his alleged White Cross Employment Bureau, for which he has announced he desires to raise \$15,000, was attended by just sixteen people.

Congressman Jones was a speaker, and it was to be regretted that a speaker of his prominence had to face such a ridiculously small crowd.

Rev. Drew's plans for a so-called White Cross Employment Bureau appear indefinite and chaotic, so

much so as to arouse suspicion as to its practicability, availability and permanency. It appears to be merely a Drew organization that is very misleading. If the Reverend Simon Peter is wise he will go slow in pushing his vague organization. Many

cannot see the necessity for an employment bureau when the demand for labor so far exceeds the supply as at present.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR HARLEM

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Albany, N. Y.—The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the establishment of a public employment office in Harlem to be conducted by Negroes under the supervision of the Industrial Commission. The office will be opened July 1.

The bill has been signed by the Governor. *New York Age*

# Arrest Negro Un Charge Soliciting Labor in the State

Charged with soliciting labor to leave this State and move to West Virginia, Dargan Fowler, a negro, was committed to jail yesterday by Sheriff Hendrix Rector, and is being held for trial at the next term of criminal court for Greenville county. It is charged that Fowler was operating in the Conestee community, trying to induce negro farm help and other laborers to emigrate to West Virginia.

The law in South Carolina in regard to the offence with which Fowler is charged is very stringent. It is understood that there is a standing reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of each person for violating the statute.

# LABOR SOLICITORS IN TROY NABBED AND GIVEN HEAVY FINES

Court Gives Severe Penalty  
For Enticing Negroes  
Away

*1-20-18*

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TROY, ALA., Jan. 19.—Officials here are going after the labor soliciting agents, who lure the negroes away. Cliff Dismukes, a negro, arrested as a labor agent has been fined \$50 and costs and the amount of licenses for soliciting labor, which is \$250, by the city police court. Dismukes is now working out the fine. Rufus Streeter has been fined \$75 and sentenced to 100 days for enticing labor away. He is a negro.

## Preacher Fined by Court for Lending Money to Race

Galveston, Tex., July 19.—Because he advanced money to people of his race who desired to go North to better their condition, Rev. Elijah C. Branch was arrested and fined \$100 and given 30 days in jail by Judge J. C. Canty in the County court at law. In order to keep persons from leaving the state Texas has enacted what is known as the "emigrant agent's law." A bond of \$500 must be furnished in each county in which the individual carries on business. A white man asked Rev. Branch what benefit it was to him to loan money to people if he knew they were going North. Rev. Branch replied that he got more pleasure out of his uplift work than the white men got out of the foul practice of burning men, women and children alive. Following this statement he was arrested.

# VALDOSTA GA TIMES JANUARY 2, 1918 Trying to Get Negroes Back.

A negro immigration agent was in Valdosta most of last week working among the people with a view to finding positions for negroes who went north a year or so ago. The terrible winter has been hard upon all classes of people in the north and especially upon the negroes and poorer classes of white people. According to this negro, who appears to be above the average in intelligence, many of the negroes who went away are anxious to come back to the South. They believe conditions are better for them here. Many of them are said to be desirous of getting out on farms.

## NEW EMPLOYMENT AID SOCIETY

The Southern Progressive Aid Society was organized last Tuesday night at 3402a Lawton, and the following officers elected: George W. Gardner, pres.; Robert Clark, sec.; Miss Rosa Jefferson, treas. The object of the society is to provide regular employment for all who become members. The society will investigate the character and habits of all applicants for membership so it can recommend them to employers and protect them against unjust treatment.

## NEGRO LABOR AGITATOR IS ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA

*Providence Bld*  
Man Wanted in Chicago said to Have Attempted Trouble Here.

Arrested in Philadelphia on an indictment returned against him by the Chicago grand jury for alleged activities in the I. W. W. strike movement, Benjamin Fletcher, colored, according to Special Agent Tom Howick of the Department of Justice, attempted to stir up trouble among the colored and Portuguese dock laborers in Providence. *2-13-18*

Some weeks ago Mr. Howick searched for Fletcher in this city, but the negro managed to escape. Mr. Howick to-day was notified of his arrest in Philadelphia. Fletcher will be sent to Chicago for trial.

## Labor Law Violation Charged to Thompson;

*Atlanta Constitution*  
Held in \$1,000 Bond

Charged with violating the state law, which prohibits the hiring of laborers and sending them to other states, C. C. Thompson, 45 years old, who gave the address of 22 East Alexander street, was ordered held for the DeKalb superior court Friday afternoon under a \$1,000 bond by the recorder.

Thompson was arrested late Thursday night by Officer W. C. Hardy, when he rolled up near the Union depot in a taxicab in company with five negroes who had their suitcases. The officer charged he was going to take the negroes to Kansas, when he made the arrest. In his statement to the recorder, Thompson said he had seen the negroes in Stone Mountain and "invited" them to go with him to Kansas.

# MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL MAY 19, 1918 COLORED INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

The colored industrial bureau of the city recreation commission wishes to announce to colored people that it has a list of places of employment of various kinds and would be glad to get in touch with anyone out of a job. The advantages of using this service is that if you want a job you can come into our office and go over the list and we can help you obtain the place and kind of work you want to do with the least effort on your part. We would be glad to get in touch with young boys and girls and their parents who would like us to arrange work for them during the vacation. We can arrange for a large number of such boys and girls work in groups under safe working conditions where their interests will be guarded. Call, phone or write. This service is free. The Industrial Bureau, 523 St. Paul Avenue. Walnut 287; New Phone 1231.

## LABOR RECRUITING TO STOP BY THIS PLAN

*advertiser*  
(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Government war contracts in the future will stipulate that the contractor obtain his labor through the United States Employment Service, and stop independent recruiting. Adoption of this plan was announced tonight by the department of labor. *6/6/18*

Cessation of private labor recruiting will increase substantially the available supply of common labor of which from 25 to 40 per cent is potentially idle, according to employment service officials, and at the same time stabilize labor conditions.

## ALLEGED LABOR AGENT IS FINED

*advertiser*  
\$850 BY JUDGE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

ANNISTON, ALA., May 19.—Dave Butler, negro, an alleged labor agent seeking to entice labor away from the State without the proper authority or license, was given a trial in the county court here Friday afternoon before

Judge Thomas W. Coleman, Jr., who fined the defendant in the case \$850. Butler was captured at Bremen, Ga., last week and brought to the city by Deputy Sheriff M. E. Pettus.



Labor-1918

## Migration

NEW YORK S. C. STATE  
JANUARY 3, 1918

### The Vagrancy Laws.

A "nigger fellow" with \$3 in his pocket is about so rich and is about as rich, for the time being, as is the average young man of the white race with a \$100 and any negro in these days is able to get \$3 or \$30 into his pockets in a few days or weeks. In other words, the wealthy young white man who is doing nothing but playing golf is scarcely less a "vagrant" than is the black man loafing about the streets or in the country roads with a week's wages in his pocket earned the week preceding.

The vagrancy laws ought to be enforced. No healthy man, no matter what his wealth be, is excusable for idleness in a time when the country needs diligent and productive work from all of its people. A kind of "conscription of labor" effected by enforcement of existing statutes against vagrancy or the enactment of new statutes should be equal and fair in its application and if the "leisure class" is to be temporarily abolished it should be abolished entirely.

How to define "vagrancy" nowadays would be extraordinarily difficult. Municipal authorities, however, ought to redouble their vigilance. Numbers of men are idling who have not \$3 in their pockets. They are feeding themselves on the workers! By keeping a sharp lookout, the police can apprehend men who not only are too lazy to work but who are a menace to the public peace and safety.

NEW YORK S. C. STATE  
JANUARY 12, 1918

### Negroes in Cold New York.

To Mr. Hylan in his office in the city hall of New York, where he was last week installed as mayor, companies of people went trooping to complain about the shortage of fuel and to beg for relief. Among them, as reported by The Evening Post, the newspaper most distinguished in that city for its interest in the welfare of the negroes, was a negro woman who told the mayor that literally thousands of negroes in New York were suffering for warmth. Numbers of babies, the woman said, were dying. When the mayor asked if she would give specific cases of suffering, she replied that two negro women in an apartment house had been found, huddled about a radiator, dead from cold and she added that this was not in the slums, that the house was one of the better character. She further said that the hardships of the negroes in New York were increased by the circumstance that generally they were compelled to pay twice as much rent as was asked of white people.

The State is not one of the Southern newspapers that urges the negroes to remain in the South. It does not oppose their recent tendency to migrate. It believes that, so far as the South is concerned, nothing better can happen for it than the dispersion of its negro population gradually (but not too gradually) throughout the

American States and it would prefer to advertise to the negroes whatever is to be found in the North the increase of their prosperity and the improvement of their conditions.

The cruelest of all cruelties that has been practiced in the United States against the negro race has been and is the hard, unyielding one of the masses of the Northern people to refuse them a fair chance to earn a living and enjoy it in their States and cities. For 50 years the North has emphasized the right of the negro to political privileges and denied to him the higher right to a home and a livelihood.

The State repeats in its columns the story of the negro woman in New York to Mayor Hylan that the negroes of South Carolina may know the truth and govern their movements in accordance with it.

Attitude of White-South



Labor - 1918

Migration 11

CHICAGO H.L. CHRS CENTURY  
JULY 25, 1918

## The Negro Exodus

**N**UMERICALLY the exodus of the negroes from the southland during the past year or so is a bigger fact than the exodus of the Hebrews out of Egypt ever was. At least 750,000—perhaps a full million—of negroes have left their old homes and their old masters in the sunny south. They have forsaken the cotton fields and the open skies for the tenement houses in northern cities and the industrial operations of the big factories.

While the economic factor has had something to do with the exodus, it is not the only factor. The sense of racial injustice has also been a marked influence. The negro has been taxed, but in many southern states has had no vote. His taxes have helped support high schools for white children, with none for the blacks. Libraries have been founded in which no negro might enter, but which negroes helped to pay for.

But in the north an economic exploitation is more than overbalancing the negro's gaining of civil rights. In Detroit fifteen thousand negroes are living in a section which was once regarded as overcrowded with a population of three thousand. The rent is five dollars a room per week and rents continue to rise at a fabulous rate, so the increase of wages paid by the factories is being absorbed by the real estate owners.

Meanwhile the social and religious perils to the negro from such living are apparent. He has not yet acquired a high standard of monogamy after the degradation of slavery days. Tenement living will not improve him. In the south he lived in prohibition states. In the northern cities he finds the lowest saloons the only places where he may have a welcome. We may expect from the negro exodus a harvest of drunkenness, illegitimacy, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other evils unless the church and other social forces meet this new challenge.

The need of the hour is to establish a basis of working cooperation between white and negro churches. Negro leaders, in their new-found liberty, resent patronage. We cannot meet the need by establishing missions. There must be a cordial cooperation with the religious work the negro has built up himself.

N. Y. C. CALL  
MAY 30, 1918

## Memorial Day

**T**HIS is a day devoted to remembering the dead, who, when living, placed their lives in jeopardy to defend what they believed was the sacred cause of freedom.

Attitude of White - North.

Originally instituted to honor the memory of those who had fallen in battle on the side of the North in the great Civil War, it has assumed a much wider significance. Today the graves of those who served in the armies of the South will be as carefully covered with flowers as the last resting places of those whom they faced in bloody conflict.

The years have brought home the truth that the soldiers on either side fought for what they believed was a just cause. These years have also disposed of most of the shameless political scoundrels who for their own sinister, selfish purpose kept alive the fires of sectional hatred. Many of these patriots for revenue only have passed from the scene and the few who still stain the earth with their presence are in dishonored retirement.

A new generation has come upon the scene to face new problems. The great war that was fought over chattel slavery gave birth to most of these problems. The great black slave oligarchy controlling the affairs of the nation went down to utter destruction, but in its place a great industrial oligarchy reached forth its hands, and, with a greedy, iron grasp which has not yet been entirely unloosed, seized the substance of the people.

Wage slavery in the nation took the place of the chattel slavery of the South as the dominant power in our political and industrial life, and those who had fought to free the black slave found themselves engaged in a bitter struggle to secure even a bare existence wage from those who had taken advantage of a people engaged in a gigantic international war to secure control of the industrial wealth of the country.

The great struggle between the workers and those who live richly off their toil began about ten years after the finish of the Civil War, and the end is not yet. And today, when the memories of those who have served their country in the ranks of the armies of the North and the South are honored, those who served and suffered and died trying to achieve industrial freedom for all mankind should be alike honored by all true lovers of liberty.

When the great day comes that will usher in the industrial commonwealth of the world the memory of all soldiers of the common good will be for the first time fittingly honored. We shall then possess that liberty for

which so many millions have fought, suffered and died.

## NEGRO EXODUS FROM SOUTH BAD BUSINESS

MAISON, CA. 11  
JANUARY 28, 1918

### Causes Race Feeling, Checks Southern Agriculture, Says Dr. White

By REV. R. A. WHITE

The report of the congressional committee on the East St. Louis riots is not a nice reading. It is not calculated to deepen our civic self esteem. It was local, to



be sure. Its uncomfortable significance lies in the facts that it was at bottom racial dislike, that the most of our great cities contain more or less combustible material ready to burst into flame when the torch is applied, and that officials sworn to perform their duty are of such mental caliber as to be criminally negligent. East St. Louis is a symptom, rather exceptional probably, but none the less disturbing. The report ought to make us sit up and take notice. It is a revelation of grim possibilities, a call to the citizenship of the nation to be on guard. Rotten politics is not confined to East St. Louis.

One item of the report is less sinister but significant. It ought not to be overlooked. "It was proved that various industries were responsible for the importation of negroes from the south. Ten thousand negroes under promise of big wages were crowded into East St. Louis. Northern agents scoured the south inducing the negroes to give up employment there and come north." The committee very properly places a part of the blame for the riots on the various industries which deliberately robbed the south of needed labor and created an artificial and dangerous labor competition in the north.

### Exodus Bad Business

This exodus of southern negroes to the north in the last year or two is bad business. East St. Louis is an exaggerated symptom of the evil. The St. Louis tragedy may not be repeated. Even so the case remains unfortunate.

First this negro exodus from the south to the north is bad, because it creates an unfair and possibly dangerous labor competition between blacks and whites. It accentuates the race problem on a most sensitive issue. The bread and butter problem is paramount.

It is bad because in the long run it will prove a losing game for the negroes who come up from the south. There can be no question about that to anyone who knows the southern negro in his usual labor and social habitat. The southern negro is not fitted for the north. His manner of life,

his surroundings for the most part do not fit him for the more rigorous, exacting labor conditions in northern cities. The law of the survival of the fittest will select a few who will stay and win out. But the majority would be better off in the south, where they came from.

### Living Cost Greater

If wages here are better the cost of living is greater. The southern negro is not paid much. But it does not cost much to live in the south. Already wages in the south are responding to increased prices of living. The housing problem for negroes from the south is desperate. Overcrowding leads to all sorts of evils. Bad housing conditions, with change of climate, and exacting labor demands have made sad inroads in these southern negro groups. Our hospitals and institutions I think will tell the tale. Brought here to aid private industries, the public has to foot the bill for caring for the sick, vicious and useless.

The worst of this exodus of negroes from the south is upon the south itself. The south depends upon negro labor largely. This is particularly true in small towns and in agricultural communities. The south has very little of foreign-born labor. Rob the south of negro labor and you rob it of its prosperity.

### Awakening to Possibilities

The south is just awakening to the possibilities of her soil. Government agricultural agents and centers have proven a big stimulus and encouragement to the southern land owner. Higher prices for farm products promised adequate return. The south is getting the farming fever good and hard. From importing many agricultural products, the south now intends to feed herself and help feed the world. This means increased prosperity for the south and a big benefit to the nation. The south has great agricultural possibilities. In cattle and hog raising it has fine prospects. From raising little except cotton, the southern land owner begins to see the splendid prospects of a variation in crops.

Then just as the south after years of agricultural stagnation saw the new vision, down comes the northern agent with flaming promises and glowing advertisements to rob the south of the only thing that could make the vision a reality, its negro labor.

The result first is a rapid increase of wages on southern plantations. Wages have nearly doubled. High cost of living justifies a part of this increase. The southern farmer could stand this, though much of his profits melt away into the stream of increased wages.

### Actual Labor Shortage

The serious thing is that labor can not be gotten for love or money. First, increased wages permit the negro to work four days a week and have enough to survive on the balance of the week. That is



about all the average negro in the south wants. Hence the labor supply is reduced by this refusal to work full time.

There is a real shortage of labor. The northern exodus plus the demands of the war have left some farms so short-handed that crop production will be desperately reduced. This just at a time when the world's necessity is greatest. I know of one southern farm with crops all in and now not a negro to cultivate them. The raft took the last man. This is unfortunate for the south and unfortunate for the nation. The southern land owner is up against it. Beyond the difficulty of cultivation is the problem of harvesting.

#### Prosperity Is Threatened

To all this is added the fact that contractors for government work in the south are offering wages beyond what with high cost of fertilizer and farm implements the owner can possibly pay and not lose. The government says "till every inch of the soil. Make the southern soil do its part in feeding the world." Then northern industrial agents and government contractors rob the southern farm of its labor. This sort of cutthroat competition is threatening.

Possibly it is inevitable. But if regulation is possible through state or national legislation it ought to come and come quickly. The nation can not afford to permit the new agricultural ambitions of the great south to die at their birth.

**N Y C TIMES**

**JANUARY 21, 1918**

#### A LIGHT IN THE SOUTH.

The recent enormous and still unchecked exodus of the negroes from the South appears to be reacting on the attitude of the Southern white people toward the negro in a thoroughly wholesome and natural way; a way which, if properly and publicly manifested, may serve effectually to halt the flight of the black man before it has gone so far as to cripple seriously the South's growing economic strength. The South needs the negro. He is and has been since early Colonial times the physical staff on which almost its entire industrial life leans. He constitutes practically all of the unskilled labor of a fourth part of the United States. The South knows no other. At heart it wants no other, for, truth to tell, there is a warm, long-standing affection existing between the white man and the colored as long as the colored man "knows his place and keeps it."

There has been no inflow of foreign white labor to the South. The whites haven't encouraged it, the presence of the blacks has prevented it. At the same time the relations between white employer and colored worker, in a broad, impersonal way, have not been happy. A few colored men and women, because primarily of individual rather than racial traits, have here and there made themselves offensive to the white people. Resentfully the whites have in many States passed laws, curbing to the upstarts doubt-

less, but galling and humiliating to the entire colored population, which they had no desire to offend. The result has naturally been not improved conditions, but bad blood on both sides, relations more strained than before. Neither side was happy.

Then came the great war, with enormous demands in the North and West for labor of every kind, the lowest degrees of skilled white labor being made to do the work denied to it in other times. To take the vacant

places in the unskilled ranks labor agents scoured the South for colored men and women and, for the increased wages, found them eager to pull up stakes and leave. The larger pay was, indeed, an inducement, but it would perhaps have been far less attractive if the colored man had not

felt, and felt for a long time and bitterly, that in the North and West he would not, as in his Southern home, be reminded of his black skin every time he met a policeman, entered a street car, railway station or train, and in a hundred other less conspicuous ways in the course of a day.

It was such a condition which opened the way for GILES B. JACKSON, a Richmond negro lawyer, to become the mouthpiece of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce at the recent convention in New York of the Southern Commercial Congress, then addressed by a negro for the first time in its history, and to plead with that body to do everything in its power to stop this migration of the negro, which he said had reached the staggering total of 800,000 since the world war began—a total which represents the most intelligent and desirable product of the negro's civilization in the South since his emancipation.

What has been the effect of all this on the Southern white man, contemplating his idle wheels? Information comes from beyond the Potomac that the idea is creeping into his mind and taking root that perhaps he has not always given the negro a square deal in the past. In no head, straight-haired or kinky, is there a thought of racial equality or habitual social intercourse. One group does not want it, and the other would not have it. But the whites are beginning to see that if the negro is to remain with them the conditions under which he lives must be kindlier, the collective attitude of the white people toward him friendlier, and that equal opportunities with the whites for his prosperity, enjoyment of life, and the education of his children be assured to

him, not grudgingly, but gladly and abundantly. If this change does come, and comes quickly, it will do much to keep the negro where by nature and endowment he is most at home, where he is best understood, and in reality best liked, and where his best service and highest happiness lie.

## The Negro Problem In the North

**N Y C MAIL**

**JANUARY 6, 1918**

*Wartime Labor Conditions Have Removed Many Former Labor Restrictions, but There Are Some Industries and Professions in New York Where the Barrier of Race Prejudice Appears Impregnable*

By MARION WEINSTEIN

*This is the first of a series of two articles dealing with the problems of the negro in the North, and especially in New York city. The second article, which will appear shortly, will take up the subject of housing and educational facilities provided for the negro race.*

**W**ITHIN a few weeks New York will begin to receive its quota of the Negro spring drive. Thousands of colored workers will join the 300,000 who have already crossed the Mason and Dixon line during the past eighteen months. For a veritable revolution in Negro labor conditions here has spread the Southern cry: "No North, young and old; go North!"

Of this revolution, Eugene Kinckle Jones, for seven years executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, can tell you. Two years ago the telephone in the free employment bureau of his organization used to tinkle with demands for porters, elevator operators and domestic servants. To-day it brings so many offers of jobs for skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers that the bureau is planning to concentrate entirely on serving them.

"We now have calls for machinists, engineers, draughtsmen, carpenters, shoemakers and brass moulders," Mr. Jones explains. "Such opportunities were unheard of for the Negro before the war. Aside from the many workers in munitions plants near New York, certain normal industries have let down the bars, too. One factory, for instance, where steam pumps are manufactured, now employs a hundred Negroes, whereas two and a half years ago but two could be found on its payroll."

#### DEMAND FOR WOMEN.

"As for colored women, many fields have been thrown open to them. There used to be little demand for them outside of domestic service. We have placed designers, machine operators, milliners, toymakers and even stenographers in private firms in federal and municipal positions. The garment trades and the silk industry are employing an increasing number."

"Formerly negroes were seldom hired, except in the traditional occupations, toiled to even unskilled industrial labor. For-unionized only where they spell danger designers were preferred in the cruder and

tasks in the factory, on the railroad, etc. To-day the negro has a chance to do the kind of work that is the foundation for skill. Our main objection to menial labor is that it leads nowhere."

In the local transportation companies, Mr. Jones declares, he has been astonished to find the same old solid wall of prejudice against the advancement of negro employees.

"It seems strange to us," he says, "that during this time of stress and great scarcity of intelligent labor the Interborough is almost unapproachable when it comes to giving the colored man a chance. In cities like Detroit, on the other hand, one sees a colored motorman almost every few minutes on the most important streets. The best he could hope to get here is a porter's job."

#### UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

"The discrimination seems even more unfair when one considers that colored porters have actually chopped tickets and sold them for hours at a time, in an emergency, evidently to the company's satisfaction."

"The commercial field, too, still remains almost rigid in its attitude toward the negro. I have been surprised that the department stores have not engaged colored women clerks. One of our largest shops has several colored saleswomen now. I don't believe in this period of change it would have shocked this store's trade to see twice the number at the counters. The patrons would attribute the increase to the general war situation."

In urging fair play for the negro, Mr. Jones wants it understood that he welcomes women ushers and elevator operators and conductorettes, even where they have displaced colored workers. They have come into their own, in his opinion. He would like to see their new opportunities extended to include the women of his own race as well.

The negroes in the trades, he says, want a square deal, too, from the unions, which they often harm through no fault of their own, in their present unorganized state. They do not want to be to even unskilled industrial labor. For-unionized only where they spell danger and ignored elsewhere.

"We would have negro labor handled by the American Federation," is his view, "in the same manner as white labor: when workmen are returning to work after a successful strike and when union workers apply for jobs. We would urge, too, the appointment of one or two competent negroes in the Department of Labor to serve as assistants in each of the bureaus in adjusting and distributing negro labor to meet war and peace needs."

#### PROFESSIONAL PREJUDICE.

Despite the revolution in the industrial field, the prejudice in the professions, according to this authority, has scarcely been joggled. While a good colored doctor is as likely as ever to get white patients, there is not a hospital in New York that will receive the interne. He has to go to Washington, D. C., to Chicago or to some other western city for his hospital experience.

Colored teachers, of whom there are from 125 to 150 in the public schools of this city, fare better. So do lawyers, who often build up a practise of white clients, mostly foreigners.

"If the negro once gets the chance to become proficient in a profession," Mr. Jones explains the situation, "his opportunities for further service are great. The trouble is that too often he cannot find the initial opening. No matter what his qualifications, his color bars him."

"The only remedy for this prejudice lies in the conduct of the individual negro plus a constant campaign of education and drilling of the people who are withholding these opportunities."

"There is no general 'open sesame.' Every negro must persist in demanding consideration in a respectful and intelligent way and in doing his utmost to make good."

**ROCHESTER CHRONICLE**  
**NOVEMBER 9, 1918**

#### Negroes

**in the**

#### Race War.

It is the general understanding that practically all of the real manual labor in Florida, perhaps barring

Jacksonville, is done by negroes. In the middle and lower peninsula in particular, the climate does not lend itself to strenuous physical exertion by whites. Of late, it is said, misunderstandings have arisen between the whites and colored people, and the everlasting race problem, as it is called, threatens to reach an acute stage. At this juncture several educated and well meaning colored men have undertaken to intervene with the end of bringing about a better state of affairs. Thus far their efforts are reported to have given good results. It would indeed be singular if members of the race which is credited with inciting the so-called race war should be the means of solving the vexed questions.

**NEWPORT R I NEWS**

**SEPTEMBER 28, 1918**

#### NEGRO LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the News:

Dear Sir: In reading your article in last night's paper, about the South having a new problem. I want to say: Owing to the oppression of the South, thousands of negroes have left; hence the laborers are few. The cost of living in the South is just the same

as in the North, and the wages received for their work is hardly sufficient for their expenses. They have never received any more money than they need, and have always done the laboring work of the South. Mrs. Georgie C. Keller, Newport, Sept. 28, 1918.



# Industries Welcomed Negro to East St. Louis;

## Labor Feared Him and Mob Butchered Him

By Lindsay Cooper

THE influx of negroes to the Northern cities in the last two years was too sudden to be properly handled everywhere. In well governed cities the crisis was realized and prepared for. In Detroit, the manufacturers cooperated with intelligent resident negroes in handling the situation. Other cities made similar efforts, so that for the most part the negro employee has not suffered.

There is, however, a reverse side of this fair medal, and that reverse bears the blackened face of East St. Louis.

East St. Louis made no efforts, either selfish or unselfish, to assist the thousands of negro immigrants in adjustment to their new surroundings. Industrially, she welcomed the negro, and there she stopped short. Her saloons and gambling houses mulcted him. Her politicians pampered him. And on July 2, 1917, her population butchered him.

The committee appointed by Congress to investigate the matter of the East St. Louis riots has recently concluded its hearings in East St. Louis. This committee was composed of Representatives Ben Johnson, of Kentucky; Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin; Martin J. Foster, of Illinois; John D. Baker, of California, and George A. Foss, of Illinois.

The inquiry brought to light many facts which might otherwise have never been known save to the comparative few whose daily lives were immediately concerned. These facts penetrate into avenues of industrial and commercial activity.

It took a short time for the committee to learn that interstate laws were completely disregarded during the riotings and to pass on to the question of the persecution of the negro.

### Newcomers Poor and Ignorant.

The condition in which the negro immigrants came from the South was described to the committee by Frank A. Cunningham, manager of the relay depot in East St. Louis.

The station manager told of trainloads of colored people arriving in the Illinois city week after week. They came singly and in groups—whole families with babies and with grandparents. They had no baggage other than a few articles carried in a bundle under the arm or in a basket. Sometimes one member of the family could be seen carrying a washboard or some

piece of furniture, brought from the country cabin back in Mississippi or Alabama. They seldom had a cent in their pockets when they arrived, and even after the weather grew cold the men wore only a single shirt and a pair of overalls.

They had heard of the great opportunity for their race that lay in the cities of the North. They had not had much chance in the South. Wages were tragically low. Schools were poor. Life was poor. The Southern white people loved and lynched them.

With a childish ignorance of money values, they were accustomed to work for a wage no human being could possibly live on, securing the rest of their living from no one knew where.

Their willingness to work for whatever was given them made them unwelcome in many laboring communities. The State of Oklahoma made plain her lack of enthusiasm for negro workers. Other localities shared the feeling. But through the cloud of poverty and ignorance the negro himself was beginning to glimpse a better future.

Aunt Mandy So-and-So's boy had gone to East St. Louis and had written back to those at home that he was earning \$2.60 a day in a great packing house. Some of the men there made as much as \$3 and \$4. It didn't seem true. In Tennessee they made little more than that much a week, work as they might. And the white people told them they were not thrifty because they did not save.

The Missouri Malleable Iron Company, in East St. Louis, advertised in the daily papers of Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and Cairo, as follows:

#### "WANTED.

"Colored laborers for foundry work; \$2 to \$2.60 a day; can earn \$3 to \$3.50 piecework; steady work for steady men."

The Missouri Malleable was swamped with answers. Many of the writers asked to have their fare paid, but the company had not included this in their offer.

Strange white men went through the country districts of the South and when they left fifty or a hundred colored men went with them. Sometimes the agent left them at Cairo, Ill.; sometimes he carried his charges through to Gary, Ind., and other points.

After many efforts the Congressional committee succeeded in securing negro witnesses who told of being brought to East St. Louis by a white agent. The agent in this case was D. A. Allen, a track foreman on the Mobil. & Ohio Railroad, which runs direct from East St. Louis to the Gulf.

These negroes told the committee that Allen brought them to East St. Louis, promising them \$2 a day and their board, besides free transportation. Upon their arrival in East St. Louis they were paid \$1.40 a day, and found they would have to buy two blankets at \$2.25 each. They said they stopped work after three hours, and that Allen

threatened to have them arrested and to make them pay for their transportation. Whereupon they left him and went to work elsewhere.

Allen denied that he had promised the negroes such high wages. He told the committee that he had a "gang pass" for forty-five men, and had been instructed in the use of it by the officials of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Upon having it pointed out to him that the colored men had only light weight clothing, and no bed coverings, Allen said, "It does you no good to think about their comfort. The more you pay one of them, the better you feed him, the less work you will get out of him."

Thousands of the negroes went no further than East St. Louis. Here were the immense packing houses of Swift, Armour and Morris. Here were the National Stockyards. Here was the Aluminum Ore works, alone employing nearly three thousand men. Here was the Missouri Malleable Iron Company, which had advertised for colored help, and here were numbers of other plants furnishing employment for thousands of men.

The negroes poured into East St. Louis. And they got the jobs.

### What White Labor Thinks

Alois Towers, a labor organizer of Belleville, Ill., the county seat of St. Clair County, in which East St. Louis is situated, told the Congressional committee that the fight of the laboring man in East St. Louis against the oppressions of the employers had been a fight against tremendous odds.

The labor unions in East St. Louis are powerful fighting bodies. But the strength of the industries is itself so great that all of the great plants persist in maintaining the open shop.

A leader among the strikers at the Aluminum Ore works told the committee that the white man had been practically pushed out of town by the negro. The Aluminum Ore Company employees were organized into the Aluminum Ore Employees' Benefit Association, which was not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Numbers of labor men complain that the negro was given precedence over the white man. They attribute this to the bitter struggle between the employers and the labor unions. With the entire South to draw on for non-unionized negro labor, the manufacturers were in a position to ignore the demands of the unions.

As one of the world's greatest markets for unskilled labor, East St. Louis attracts a comparatively small number of skilled negro laborers. The bulk of her colored workmen are of the common or unskilled class.

There is no organization in East St. Louis for unskilled labor, though effort is being made at the present time to establish such an organization.

To sum the matter up, white labor feels that preference was given the negro laborer by the employer for the reason that the negro would be slower to organize than the white man and

would thus be open longer to more profitable exploitation.

The employers of labor in East St. Louis claim that they have shown no preference to colored labor. They deny the dictatorial rights of the American Federation of Labor, maintaining that each man has the right to get a job when he can, and to work for as much wage as he can get.

They admit that little has been done in the way of welfare work in East St. Louis, several of the heads of plants asserting that it had been impossible to get the employers to cooperate in such efforts.

They deny that negro labor was imported from the South by them for the purpose of strikebreaking, and disclaim all connection with the influx of negroes into East St. Louis.

Frank A. Hunter, general manager of the packing house of Swift & Co., which employs 42 per cent negroes, told the Congressional committee that he believed the riots to have been brought on by the labor unions losing their strikes and the negroes "scabbing." He added that all classes participated in the riots.

Robert Conway, general manager of Armour & Co., stated that he believed the direct cause of the riots to have been the agitation among the Aluminum Ore Company strikers. The East St. Louis packing house of Armour & Co. employs 2,200 men, 40 per cent of whom are colored. The killing gang at this plant is 80 per cent negro. All of the plants suffered a shortage of labor as a result of the riots.

Representative Foster, of Illinois, upon asking J. P. Pero, manager of the Missouri Malleable Iron Company, what the attitude of the negro became upon coming North, received the reply that the negro "turned loose."

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, remarked: "They probably act as any person would act who has been kept down for a century—just as the Russian peasants are acting to-day."

Mr. Pero told the committee that while there was a dangerous floating element in East St. Louis he did not think that the riots were instigated by that element. He attributed the cause to the fact that the labor unions could not control the black people.

### An Open Town for Criminals

East St. Louis is the terminal of twenty-eight main lines of railroad. It is also situated on the Mississippi River. Either of these conditions would attract a floating population of negroes from the South.

Only the most efficient government could handle such a population, and East St. Louis has had the worst. Instead of affording protection to the innocent and prosecuting the guilty, it has been the policy of the city officials to protect the guilty at the expense of the innocent.

A city of 75,000 inhabitants, East St. Louis has had 376 saloons. Her police on July 2 was returning home from a force was inadequate, her magistrate courts corrupt. Votes were bought and sold openly. Gambling establishments,

barrel houses, wine rooms and dives of all descriptions were under the protection of the police. A low cabaret called the Monkey Cage acquired a wide reputation throughout the country, and was the rendezvous of thugs of every description.

No night passed that did not register some holdup, murder or attack. Prosecutions were few, and were confined to the enemies of the administration.

It was into this community that 8,000 Southern negroes came. Many of them had never been in any city before.

As has been pointed out, they got the jobs. Their wages were large and the negro did not stop to consider that the rent he paid was triple that charged for the same accommodations in the states further south.

If he were open to criminal suggestion, the suggestion was by no means lacking. He became the pet of the administration. His vote was sought after. If he committed crime, he went untouched.

A pawnshop on the main street of the city displayed a large sign, reading, "Buy a gun and protect yourself." Revolvers could be procured for 50 cents. East St. Louis is not subtle. Both whites and blacks bought.

### Riots in Which One Hundred Were Killed

A general determination to "run the niggers out of town" seemed to be spreading. The negroes heard that they were to be massacred, and many of them left the city.

The whites, on the other hand, had the rumor that the negroes were to "rise up" on the Fourth of July, at a certain Jones Park, where they were accustomed to have a barbecue on that day. Feeling grew steadily worse.

Finally on the night of July 1 an automobile filled with white people, leaving a low-grade hotel in the heart of the city, made a trip through the negro section of the town, firing into the houses on both sides as it went.

Thirty minutes later police headquarters was informed that the negroes were congregating at a colored church, where they had been summoned by the ringing of the bell.

Five policemen, two of them in plain clothes, accompanied by a newspaper reporter, got in an automobile and hurried toward the spot. Before they had gone far, however, they met a body of over a hundred armed negroes going in a direction opposite to that toward which the officers had been summoned. The negroes fired on the automobile, and the two plain clothes detectives were killed.

The riot in which eight white people and almost a hundred negroes were killed and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed ensued next day.

### "Niggers Take the White Man's Job"

In no other city has the immigration of the negro produced what it produced in East St. Louis.

How race prejudice and industrial resentment combined in the occurrences there is best demonstrated by the stories of the negroes themselves, recounting the slogans and catchwords of the mob.

Nathaniel Cole, a colored man, who works in a steel foundry in St. Louis, Louis has had 376 saloons. Her police on July 2 was returning home from a trip to Alton, Ill., passing through East St. Louis. He says: "Not knowing anything about East St. Louis, I ran



into a white neighborhood and a woman hollered, 'Stop that nigger; stop that nigger!' Two fellows ran out of a gangway, one with a brick and the other with a club. I ran and was well out of the way when a Ford came along and about twelve of the rioters got in and overtook me after I had entered an alley.

"They then hemmed me in a yard where a carpenter was at work and began beating me; the carpenter asked the rioters not to beat me up there, but to turn me over to the officers if I had done anything to deserve it. The rioters replied, 'The nigger takes the white man's job.'"

Cole was beaten into insensibility and was later taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

J. B. Silas, a colored boy, saw two men shot and thrown into Cahokia Creek as he was returning from carrying dinner to his uncle at Kehlor's Mills. He also saw three hundred white men chase an old negro, shooting at him, until he ran into the railroad shops and found refuge. Silas says: "Next morning when we (he and his family) reached the ferry to cross to St. Louis, a white man hollered, 'You better hurry, nigger, we're only going to give you till 2 o'clock to get out of town!'"

The general cry was, "Get the nigger!" and "The nigger takes the white man's job!"

In interrogating hundreds of East St. Louis negroes not one has been found who wishes to return South. "We won't go back South," they say. They could not explain why. They just won't.

The fact is they are undaunted. East St. Louis has not downed them. They are the unconscious agents of a great change in the industrial life of their race. And they won't go back.

**T**HE negro exodus from the South has caused a problem entirely different from the North's, but not less serious. For months Southern industries of all kinds were seriously crippled, but in the last few weeks a return tide has set in, which has relieved the trouble and produced a spirit of optimism. Apparently the South has found means of meeting its problems which promise good for both races there and indicate that unless the North is prepared to give the negro greater safety and greater comfort than at present it cannot hold him.

One of the chief reasons for the negro exodus was the treatment he had been receiving below Mason and Dixon's Line, and when the labor shortage there became acute there was a great searching of heart as to the attitude of white employers and officials. The result, it is agreed by both black and white, has been that the condition of the negro of the South to-day is far better than it has ever been before. The South, in short, is bidding against the North and the negro is reaping the benefit.

The rigors of the Northern winter has been one of the chief causes in driving the negroes back. The fact that high prices here have to a large extent offset the higher wages, the fact that they are not known and can get no credit, the fact that they have no "white folks" on whom they can call

for help in time of trouble, and of course the reactions from the East St. Louis and Chester, Penn., massacres, have all had an influence. But the chief has been the higher wages and better treatment that the South offers.

## Negroes' Reasons For Leaving South

To understand the negro he must go rather deeply into their reasons for leaving the South. Two views are offered—that of the negro himself and of their leaders in the North, and that of the Southern white man.

"Why did you come North?" one of the negro immigrants was asked here in New York.

"Better wages," was the innocent reply.

"Isn't living higher, too?" was suggested.

"I can ride in a streetcar, I can educate my children, I can vote and I'll not get lynched. Yes, sir, I'll not get lynched."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a leading negro spokesman, says that thousands came North a year ago to vote against President Wilson, "because as a Southerner he encouraged segregation of the races in Washington." His refusal to denounce the East St. Louis and Chester massacres, Dr. DuBois said, and to receive the committee from the New York silent parade has aligned the negro rather more bitterly against the President than before.

"The South is incapable of doing us justice," continued Dr. DuBois; "that is the chief reason for the exodus. The desire to get away from the hated South has always been present."

H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of Commerce and Labor of Georgia, gives the white man's view of the reason for the exodus. He says:

"The exodus of the negro from the South was caused by several reasons. The movement began in the boll weevil section, where negro farmers became very much discouraged over cotton conditions. Needing many common laborers in the North, labor agents went into the boll weevil sections and found negroes in a very receptive mood. The negroes were told of much better living conditions and more freedom of action. Those who went away first belonged to the shiftless class, who only had to 'put out the fire and call the dog' in order to be ready to go. In reality, the ride at another's expense to a new section, where there was plenty of 'booze,' was a sufficient inducement for many."

There is proof that the alleged injustice of the South's treatment of the negro was certainly not the only cause of the exodus. In the great influx were blacks from the West Indies.

"The proportion of West Indian negroes in Harlem used to be one-thirtieth; now it is one-fourth," John T. Clarke, field secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, declares.

Coming now to the reasons for the backward tide, the most apparent is the change in the attitude of the South. The first reaction there resulted in the attempt to stop the exodus by legal or extra-legal force. The employers of the South were so enraged that they made it a penal offence for a Northern employer to contract for negro labor. Employment agents were driven out in many Southern districts, and railroad agents in the South refused to sell tickets to negroes bound for Northern cities.

These measures were ineffective. The

seed had been sown and the tide started, and it continued without further solicitation from manufacturers' agents and in spite of the "Jim Crow" measures at Southern railway stations.

At the same time the more farseeing Southerners took up seriously the question of their duty to the negro. In many Southern communities associations have been formed to improve their condition. For example, in Memphis, Tenn., the Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee on the industrial and living conditions of the negro. This is coöperating with a similar association of negroes, known as the Southern Industrial Race Elevation Association. It has organized thousands of country negroes into community clubs and is teaching thrift and saving to the city negroes. Similar measures have been taken in probably a majority of the Southern cities, and the results are already becoming apparent.

In the Memphis district the wages of negroes in manufacturing industries have been considerably increased. Formerly the price for picking one hundred pounds of cotton from the bolls was 50 cents to 60 cents, but this season it has risen to \$1.50 or \$2.

The negro himself testifies to this changing condition.

"I have just been down to North Carolina again," reports a New York colored worker. "The news of the East St. Louis trouble has caused a falling off in the number of colored men coming North, and, besides, wages have gone up in the South. If the South raises the wages and the North raises the lynching record, the negro just naturally won't come."

The Southern white man's view of the return of the negroes is excellently stated by Commissioner Stanley, of Georgia, already quoted. On this point he says:

"At first the negroes who went away thought they had bettered themselves. Wages were higher than in the South and their needs during the spring and summer were comparatively few. The rigors of winter and the high cost of living incident thereto absorbed their daily wage, and they discovered that the greater needs of the North were equal to the higher wage."

"After remaining in the North for a time, the negroes discovered that a new haven had not been found; that smaller wage and simpler needs in a more favorable climate conducted to the greater peace and happiness of the negro among people he understood and who understood him than Northern conditions, and he longed for the South again. Those who could do so returned, and the remainder sought help from Southern white men for the means with which to return. A dear ear was turned for a time to these appeals. Later, former employers forwarded the money for tickets and the negroes began flocking back. A large planter in South Georgia lost, first and last, fifty negroes. Every one of them is back on his farm."

## Negroes' Outlook For the Future

William Anthony Aery, of Hampton Institute, also agrees that the South is making "a conscious effort to attract to its territory the best people, regardless of cost." He says:

"To understand why negroes are returning South it is necessary to restate why they left the South for the North by tens of thousands.

"Negroes felt that they could not get,

by staying at home, the possessions which they desire—a better industrial outlet and more wages, better educational facilities, more justice in the courts, more legal protection of life and property.

"Negroes could not be coerced through intimidation or cajoled through vain promises into remaining where they felt they could not earn good wages, could not have good schools and could not be secure in their life and property."

"The North seemed to many negroes—the good as well as the indifferent or the unruly—a land of promise and golden opportunity."

"To-day the South, agriculturally and industrially, is 'looking up,' not only for the white man, but also for the negro."

"The trade of the Southern merchants has expanded, because mechanics and other workers are earning from \$3 to \$8 a day. Not only are negroes returning to the South to enjoy good wages, but also men from Northern cities and towns are flocking into the South to secure steady work at good wages."

"So far as negroes are concerned, several distinct victories have recently been won."

"The United States Supreme Court has recently unanimously decided that the compulsory segregation ordinance of Louisville is invalid. This decision helps the negro to believe that the courts really stand for justice."

"The appointment of negroes as commissioned officers in the United States Army and the selection of Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee, as special assistant to Secretary Baker make negroes, North as well as South, feel that Uncle Sam really believes in the black man."

## CHICAGO NOT PREPARED FOR COLORED INFLUX

**50,000 New Citizens**  
*new york age*  
*Jan. 26, 1918*

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Writing in the Record Herald of this city William L. Chenery, who conducts a column called "The Guide Post," says Chicago is doing nothing much to meet the great immigration problem of 50,000 new colored. The article is very good, reading as follows:

Louisville News..TWO

### Opportunity and the Negro.

The war has reached the point where it is a struggle on the part of oppressed peoples and their allies for a larger share of life. Even Africa is now included. The natives of the dark continent have been promised the right to share in their own government. The welfare of the African blacks is to be the ne wprinciple in the control of the land.

Negroes in America are not unnaturally looking for a similar extension of opportunity. Like the blacks of Africa, they are being asked to share

the burdens and perils of the great war. Therefore they say should participate in its benefits. Some fifty-odd thousand of these colored Americans migrated to Chicago during 1917. They came in search of a better chance for life, but they also came to do work for which they were needed. Their labor aided in putting America on a war basis. What is their present condition?

### The Southern Migration.

As a community we have ignored the arrival of the army of southern Negroes. But for the ripples of publicity set in motion by the East St. Louis infamy most of us would have been unaware of the migration. There were just 44,000 colored people in Chicago in 1910. If the estimate of a large 50,000 migrants last year be well founded, a vast political, economic, social and health problem has been presented to Chicago. Officially nothing is being done about it.

As a city we argue that such an event is none of our business. We know, if we think about the matter at all, that 50,000 new voters can elect mayors, choose senators, select governors, determine the tone of legislatures and axect every phase of governmental life. We know that so great a number of men and women new to the community can be welded into a voting army which for long years will hold—not for its own benefit—the balance of power. Still we ignore the fact. We are individualists.

### Communal Neglect.

As a community we are unconcerned about the economic consequences of such a migration. We do express a sort of temporary horror when bad politics and neglected economics combine with other evil factors to produce such an event as that which stained East St. Louis. But horror does not reach the point of action. Most of us have now forgotten the rioters of East St. Louis. We don't know whether or not the guilty persons have been adequately punished. It is a safe guess to say that the educated Negroes of the United States know how the punishment which followed East St. Louis compares with that administered when colored men are the guilty aggressors.

We don't know as a city, furthermore, what sort of houses this army of men and women live in. The quarters may be such that disease will be fostered, from which later the white population will suffer. Undoubted as is that menace to both colored and

white, governmentally, we overlook it, bauch them and us by indirection? We don't even know what social opportunities are at the disposal of the newcomers. Are they at the mercy of those who would exploit and de-



Labor-1918  
Migration.

Attitude of White-North.

# Great Tide of "Free" and Mirthful Negro Labor Brings the Race War to North's Industrial Centres

## 500,000 Grains of Black Powder Adden to the Volatile Elements In Economic Struggle—Employers and Unions Both at Fault

N Y C TRIBUNE  
JANUARY 6, 1918

**M**ORE than 500,000 negroes have come North in the last two years—500,000 grains of black powder lying around the Northern industrial centres threatening danger. They have cut across the organizations of the labor world, created great housing difficulties and provided a tinder that may burst into race war at a hundred places as it has already done at a few.

The North has given much advice to the South on the negro question. Now it finds the great race problem on its own doorstep.

The exodus has taken from the South a great portion of its best farm hands, its cotton pickers, its mechanics, its factory operators and even its domestic servants. The Southern states are knowing a labor shortage for the first time. They face a crippling of all their industries, lost crops, discomfort in the home. Several have tried in vain by law to stop the exodus, and the South is now searching its own heart as to its treatment of the black. It has a new negro question.

These two great new problems are among the most difficult and most important in the vast welter of issues that must come up when the war ends, and that are even now demanding far more attention than has been given them. The answer is not in sight, but The Tribune has here gathered the best information that is obtainable on conditions as they are to-day.

The negro has come North with fear and uncertainty, but with a new hope in his trembling heart—a hope of bet-

ter living conditions, better wages, a fairer chance before the law, greater freedom and perhaps with some of that dream of social equality which swept the black world in reconstruction days and has never wholly died. He has found some of these things, but he has also met violence, torture and death in forms that rival the worst records of Southern lawlessness.

"The East St. Louis massacre and the Chester massacre will be repeated in the North before the negro laborer becomes a stable part of the Northern industrial forces. But in the end there will be peace," says John T. Clarke, field secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with grim optimism.

### Problem Is Mostly Economic

The problem is largely an economic one. Race hatred, of course, gives edge to economic warfare, and often through its effect on officials provides license for the lawless, but the chief trouble is due to the resentment of white workers who find their places taken or believe their solidarity threatened by the influx of negro workmen.

The exact total of negroes who have come North can only be estimated, but there seems little doubt that it has considerably passed the half-million mark. In Manhattan Island alone the negro population has increased 25 per cent in the past few years. Through the summer at least a thousand negroes each week arrived in New York. Trainloads and shiploads of these new workers were thrown up by every transportation line from the South and were parcelled out among the industrial plants of Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Paterson and Hartford.

"The hundred thousand negroes now on Manhattan Island are in no danger

from any one, and no one is in danger from them," Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of "The Crisis," a negro paper, explained. "But the negro laborer who comes into competition with the white laborer encounters both a race and an economic antagonism."

The effect which the negro influx has in the great conflict between capital and labor is tremendous. The Socialists, in organizing the workers for the day when labor would dominate production, ignored the negro. Union labor, in working for its monopoly in labor to dominate the wage scale, also ignored the negro. When the negro comes North in sufficient numbers, as at present, to provide an important proportion of the labor needed in the great factories, the labor unions suffer by competition. He stands a profitable black surplus in the labor market, and he has no friends. Therefore, the outraged whites have been able, as at East St. Louis, to attack him with a tribal howl, race and economic hatred blending.

Dr. DuBois, who made a careful investigation at East St. Louis, sums up the situation there:

"Organized labor of East St. Louis directed no violent protests against the employers who brought the negroes there and kept them there. That would require courage. Besides the police, sheriffs, deputies and the militia would protect the employers, but not the negro."

"White labor is timid in attacking other white labor because it may not have the sympathy of the authorities. It seldom has the authorities' sympathy when it attacks employers, but it often has at least tacit aid when it attacks competing black labor. In East St. Louis, with the police, the deputies and the militia, mostly drawn from the poor whites from the South, it was brave enough to massacre the negroes."

"Why do not these incoming negro laborers join the unions?" was asked of John T. Clarke, one of their leaders. "They are afraid," he replied. "They have no welcome extended to them. It is true that the principles of labor unionism extend a hand to people of all color, and as a matter of fact no union objects to receiving a colored man as a member—on principle. But he is frozen out."

"The negro is compelled to be a free lance. He is inevitably thrown under the protection of the employer. If a negro workman joins a union he is the last hired and the first fired. Our hands are thus tied and we are made to be

good and get nothing. Outside the union, as a free lance, the negro has some chance, at least."

Around the employment agencies are shoals of negro immigrants looking for work. They are shuffling continually, many of them coming right from the farm and the Southern hamlet. Their dominant idea is to keep away from the white man.

### Negro Is Not a Low Wage Worker

One of the chief charges made by the white worker against the negro was that he lowered the wage scale. This probably was true in the past, but at present the charge is not easy to substantiate. Examination of the payrolls of East St. Louis and of those industrial plants around New York that now employ large numbers of negro immigrants shows them on the same basis as the white. A survey made for "The Crisis" finds that the negro left wages of \$1 to \$1.50 in the South to work for \$2.50 and \$3.50 in East St. Louis.

"The negro does not have to accept a lower wage in most cases," says Dr. DuBois, on this point. "Labor is so scarce that even with thousands of negroes added to the labor market the price does not drop. The logical complaint in East St. Louis would have been, not that he accepted lower wage nor that he was a strikebreaker, but that his arrival probably prevented a rise in wages. The negro labor surplus presumably keeps the wages from rising, just as the hordes of European immigrants did before the war."

The Northern employer has for two years been engaged in a losing fight with his workers. The European conflict shut down the immigration from Europe, which had maintained an automatic surplus in the labor market and kept wages comparatively steady. With that gone, he was confronted by organized white American labor, with which he must agree or quit business. Wages soared. But the advent of the negro greatly weakened the position of the unions and strengthened that of the employer, offering him a source from which he could draw recruits in case of trouble. It brings a laborer who is racially antagonistic to organized white labor and with which white labor will not fraternize on equal terms—a non-thing.

union, strikebreaking, docile labor surplus, guaranteed against joining with striking labor and insured by its color

to continued acceptance of the cause of the employer.

### He Pays Highest Rent In the World

One of the worst immediate results of the negro immigration has been congestion in the negro quarters of all the cities. In the negro colony on New York's West Side, in the Fifties, the negroes pay the highest house rents in the world. From Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and other industrial centres, where tens of thousands of negroes are crowded in during the year, thousands have gone back to the South just because of the impossible housing conditions. They are that much capital lost to the Northern industries. The discovery that the black man will work fairly well and profitably is the solar plexus blow to the dreams of an exclusive white organized labor and an exclusive white socialism.

New York garment manufacturers, railroads, steel mills and terminal companies now employing negroes report specifically that "the negro is a good worker"; that they "are glad they made the experiment"; that they "have no desire to discontinue the employment of negroes"; that they "wish additional workmen and working women"; that "the negro is industrious"; that he "has the interests of the employer at heart."

Here is the problem: Can and will the authorities of the Northern communities protect the negroes against race and economic antagonism? Can the labor union and the Socialist organization find a working basis which will give the negroes a place to themselves? Can the employer provide the comfort and safety which are necessary to keep this great economic resource on his side?

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE  
JANUARY 24, 1918

### HOW TO GET LABOR.

It is curious to find complaints coming from exactly opposite positions regarding labor. In one direction comes the statement that there is a scarcity of labor. Then you go to different cities and find those who are unable to secure work. Is it not possible to make some practical arrangement—not any of the heart breaking theoretic stuff of which we have had a recent sample—to marshal the unemployed for service where labor is needed?

It would seem that there is here a fine chance for practical service. From many directions one sees announcements that labor cannot be secured. Now if there were a clearing house to deal with all labor questions, those who are out of employment might be placed in good positions where there appears to be vacancies difficult to fill.

In two directions there is clearly a deficiency of labor, the very skilful, and the ordinary labor. Probably no man proficient in any one trade need be out of a job very long. He may have to shift about some, but it would seem, in view of the demands for speeding up, that any individual, man or woman, with some pretension to working ability can secure a position by a little hustling.

As for the unskilled labor, there is no doubt about the scarcity. The reason for this



is twofold. The first is the halting in immigration. The second is that many persons, heretofore rated as unskilled, have, through the demands created by war conditions, moved up into the higher rating. And in this direction a curious thing is noted. Men who lacked ambition and have been heretofore content to be classed with the unskilled, earning not much more than \$10 a week in peace times, have suddenly found that they could do something out of the ordinary and have pushed themselves into the class which can earn double and even triple the ante war wages.

Naturally this movement has further reduced the supply of ordinary labor and men everywhere are casting about for a means to relieve the deficiency. Various plans have been suggested, including the importation, for the war period, of Chinese, as the European Nations are sensibly doing. But our fool laws and political pull would prevent any such thing. The mere suggestion raised a howl. Yet we might easily get a useful supply of labor from China and Japan, merely for the war period, if we cared to invite it to come.

It was this need of unskilled labor which caused the remarkable Northern trek of colored men from the South. The movement has been the subject of inquiry and a report has been made. We have before called attention to some of its features.

The latest figures regarding it show that the Pittsburg district alone took close to 20,000. It is important to see that the movement was not followed by any of those serious troubles which some have feared. The increase of crime was not enough to be noticed, no more, in fact than the average. In some lines, there was a decrease. It may be observed that this is the experience of Bridgeport, with something like 2,000 colored men, if not more, coming in as part of this movement.

But this change has its limitations, largely for climatic reasons. The Northern Winter is not relished by the colored people, and we cannot blame them. This one has been especially trying to them.

There is now a plan under consideration to bring to the country a large number of men from Porto Rico and the new West Indian Island possessions. These men, judging from the samples which have already come, are useful workers in the unskilled lines.

It is evident that something must be done in the Spring to meet this labor scarcity.

*Detroit, Mich., Free Press*

MARCH 13, 1918

### THE COLOR LINE.

An item in a Massachusetts paper reports the act of a young Negro who, having been discharged from a factory, returned and wounded the man whom he held accountable for his discharge, alleging a conspiracy against him on account of his color. The Negro is a graduate of Tuskegee and is reputed a fairly capable mechanic. He claims to have been several times discriminated against on account of

his race, and after arrest commented with bitterness on the injustice of sending men to Europe to fight for liberty and democracy while sustaining at home an autocracy that denies a man, because of his color, a right to engage in any but the most menial tasks.

The story, somewhat curiously, comes from New England, credited three score years ago with being "the hotbed of abolitionism" and with having done more toward inciting the war to free the slaves than any other section of the United States. The constitutional abolition of slavery did not entirely solve the Negro problem, the economic phase remaining with us. Endeavors to stimulate the Negro's desire for an education and his ambition to become a property owner are negated by the attitude which restricts his industrial chances after he has qualified himself for something better than the three opportunities which a young colored man of this city once

indignantly complained were all that opened before his people, a place as barber, porter or waiter. Labor unions take a more liberal view of the rights of colored people, but personal prejudice is hard to overcome. Yet how can we demand equality for other peoples while denying the right to live to certain of our own citizens because of their complexion?

The Negro has been encouraged to self-improvement. But the more he is educated and trained as a bread-winner the more emphatically he will resent discrimination and injustice of the kind that denies him the right to live by his labor. And injustice often acts as a boomerang, returning with deplorable evils in its train.

With 80,000 Negro troops co-operating in the endeavor to win the war, and colored women as busy in Red Cross activities as the white, it is unpatriotic for employers to discriminate against, or for men to refuse association in labor with, colored folk.

### CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL

JULY 19, 1918

### A LIGHT IN THE SOUTH

The recent enormous and still unchecked odus of the negroes from the South appears to be reacting on the attitude of the southern white people toward the negro in thoroughly wholesome and natural way; a ray which, if properly and publicly manifested, may serve to effectually halt the light of the black man before it has gone so far as to cripple seriously the South's growing economic strength, says the New York Times. The South needs the negro. He is and has been since early Colonial times the physical staff on which almost its entire industrial life leans. He constitutes practically all of the unskilled labor of a fourth part of the United States. The South knows no other. At heart it wants no other; for, truth to tell, there is a warm, long-standing affection existing between the white man and the colored as long as the colored man "knows his place and keeps it."

There has been no inflow of foreign white labor to the South. The whites haven't encouraged it, the presence of the blacks has prevented it. At the same time the relations between white employer and colored worker, in a broad, impersonal way, have not been happy. A few colored men and women, because primarily of individual rather than racial traits, have here and there made themselves offensive to the white people. Resentfully the whites have in many States passed laws, curbing to the upstarts doubtless, but galling and humiliating to the en-

tire colored population, which they had no desire to offend. The result has naturally been not improved conditions, but bad blood on both sides, relations more strained than before. Neither side was happy.

Then came the great war, with enormous demands in the North and West for labor of every kind, the lowest degree of skilled white labor being made to do the work denied to it in other times. To take the vacant places in the unskilled ranks labor agents scoured the South for colored men and women and, for the increased wages, found them eager to pull up stakes and leave. The larger pay was, indeed, an inducement, but it would perhaps have been far less attractive if the colored man had not felt, and felt for a long time and bitterly, that in the North and West he would not, as in his Southern home, be reminded of his black skin every time he met a policeman, entered a street car, railway station or train, and in a hundred other less conspicuous ways in the course of a day.

It was such a condition which opened the way for Giles B. Jackson, a Richmond negro lawyer, to become the mouthpiece of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce at the recent convention in New York of the Southern Commercial Congress, then addressed by a negro for the first time in its history, and to plead with that body to do everything in its power to stop this migration of the negro, which he said had reached the staggering total of 800,000 since the world war began—a total which represents the most intelligent and desirable product of the negro's civilization in the South since his emancipation.

What has been the effect of all this on the Southern white man, contemplating his idle wheels? Information comes from beyond the Potomac that the idea is creeping into his mind and taking root that perhaps he has not always given the negro a square deal in the past. In no head, straight-haired or kinky, is there a thought of racial equality or habitual social intercourse. One group does not want it, and the other would not have it. But the whites are beginning to see that if the negro is to remain with them the conditions under which he lives must be kindlier, the collective attitude of the white people toward him friendlier, and that equal opportunities with the whites for his prosperity, enjoyment of life, and the education of his children be assured to him, not grudgingly, but gladly and abundantly. If this change does come, and comes quickly, it will do much to keep the negro where by nature and endowment he is most at home, where he is best understood, and in reality best liked, and where his best service and highest happiness lie.



Labor-1918  
Migration.

Attitude of White - North.

A DETACHMENT OF THE INVADING ARMY

*N.Y. City Tribune 1-6-18*



# CASTE OF NEGRO PORTERS DEFIES TIME AND CHANGE

'George' Resists Even Rechristening to  
'Sam,' Says Opie Read

By OPIE READ

The other day, in The Journal, there was a short speculation relative to the sleeping car porter's attitude toward the public in his new capacity as a government official. In the writer's opinion he would continue to be called George. And as it is as hard for the public as it is for an individual to break off from a habit, this may be true, but not without protest on the part of multitudinous Georges. At an informal meeting of porters, just after the Pullman service was taken over, it was unanimously carried that, inasmuch as the porter is now

so closely allied with the government, he shall be addressed not as George, but as Sam. Sam is just as easy; even in moments of excitement and exasperation it is quite as easy to remember. One porter who boasts that he once received a tip from Harry Lauder, but whose word is doubted, said that Sam suited him, but entered his protest against Sammie. At this a soldier who chanced to be present threw up his hat in applause.

"Extra Is War Tax"

On the day after the government became bedmaker to the public, a humorous wight, giving his tip, added 3 cents with the remark:

"This extra is the war tax. Under a recent ruling you are entitled to it."

The new Sam grinned and then looked grave. "Look yere," he said. "You is de fust man dat has paid dat tax. Eberv uder pusson has cheated me an' de gubermment. I gwine git dar names an' sen' 'em in ter de wah depahment."

As a joke it was pleasant enough, but

it is likely to cause a deal of trouble.

The sleeping-car porter is one of the most distinctive institutions of America. And it is a job that neither the bright young miss nor the spinster ma'am is likely to usurp. Neither can the blond male from northern Europe nor the black-haired aspirant from southern countries serve the purpose. The job belongs to ancient George and his descendants. Mr. Pullman did not know that he was instituting an aristocracy, but time proves that he established a caste. The negro farmer may have a hundred acres in cotton and 200 in corn, but in church and in society where the juice of the 'possum shines on the parson's lips, and where a smear of sweet potato yellows the white vest of the bishop, he must bow low to the porter who has just left his rolling bed house beneath the shed. But to the public, and especially toward men of world note, the porter is not always arrogant. But there are occasions when his patience is put to a severe strain. The porters have their troubles and do not impart them confidentially, but in declamatory boldness.

"See dem folks gwine 'cross de ferry? Wall, I haul 'em in my car all de way fum Omaha ter Oaklan'. Dar's eighteen, an' da is er Christian 'deavor s'ciety. I waited on 'em. I fotch 'em coffee ter dampen dar cheese in; I cotch er horned toad fur one of 'em; an' now whut does da do fur me w'en I gits heah? Da says dat I been so 'tentive dat de gwine make me feel good. Den one gennerman wic er cork leg he stump er bout an' take up

er c'lection. Dar', he 'lows, an' he draps 28 cents inter my han'. I says 'No, sah, 'you keep dis money to he'p pay yo' way ter de county fa'm.'"

The porter's dialect has been exaggerated and his culture overlooked. Not long ago Col. Roosevelt was traveling toward Chicago when a sleeping car conductor came to him and said: "Colonel, I have a porter deadheading his way back that would like to speak with you."

"Fetch him along," the colonel replied. Up came a negro of ashen black, about the color of an Arizona lizzard. "Sit down," said the colonel, thinking that the black fellow wanted to discuss politics. He sat down and began to talk about poetry. He spoke in dialect, but it was more the dialect of idea than of accent.

"Wall, sah," he said, "I got holt of a book wrote by Mr.—Mr. Shakespeare. An' look yere, he wasn't president or nuthin' like dat, was he?"

"No," the colonel answered, "he wasn't president, but he was the emperor of the human mind."

Spelled Through Book

"Yas, sah, dat whut I 'lowed. Yas, sah Wall, I got so I could spell my way through his book, an' den I 'gins ter read. An' laws er massy, whut music dar wuz. Dar wuz de winter tune an' de spring tune, an' de summer tune, an' de fall tune, all de music ob de seasons er hummin' right through dat book. I'd listen ter de

cold tune an' I'd hatter git up an' put on my overcoat. Suddenly de tune would blow out, an' I'd hatter take off my overcoat an' fan myse'f. Yas, sah."

"Did you ever read any of Byron?" the colonel inquired.

"Boss, I tried dat man, but I couldn't ketch his tune. Somehow de soul ob de seasons wan't dar. Dar wuz hot winds all right, but da didn't make me feel hot. Dar wuz cold winds, but da didn't make me shiver."

"Old man," said the colonel, "you are a poet yourself. And from the master worker in the great shop of thought and expression, you receive an exultation of soul that a king might envy. Give me your address, and I will send you the best copy of Shakespeare that I can find."

The government can regulate the consumption of wheat; it can seize a railroad and shake it till out fall the president and the board of sinecure directors; the government may build ships of crushed stone and send millions of men to France; but with all the power of Mr. Wilson, Mr. McAdoo and the senate and the house in joint wrangle, all that mighty force can not restrain the traveling man from calling, 'Here, George!'



OPIE READ



EAST ST. LOUIS: SEARCHING FOR BODIES

*N.Y. City Tribune 1-6-18*



EAST ST. LOUIS: GUARDING THE WRECKAGE

*N.Y. City Tribune 1-6-18*





Labor - 1918

## Migration

### WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

(By DR. JOHN W. GILBERT, of Augusta, Georgia.)

*Christian Index*  
2/21/18

(Continued from last week)

When this change does come, then indeed can the watchman say, "The morn cometh." But until then we must still ask, "O watchman, what of the night?" But as it is the Negro feels that after all his love for, and loyalty and faithfulness to the Southern whites from slavery days until now, the whites whom he has served for three hundred years and who ought for every reason to be his best friends, now have the sentiment that the Negro is not and never will be a desirable adjunct or factor in the life of the white South. Unjust sentiment has surely created a sad condition for both races, has doomed them both to a fate that will paralyze each; for one cannot be hurt without hurting the other. We are each our brother's keeper. I pray that this may change and that right speedily. I desire the exodus of my people from the South to cease. It has amounted to about 500,000 within the last two years; but lynching and mob violence have not ceased. Law and order are still lacking. Therefore nothing else can be expected than the continuance of the exodus; for an unwelcome, lynched, mobbed and oppressed people of any race find it agreeable to move out, risking better or worse, when an inviting opportunity to do so is offered them. Such an opportunity has come to the Negroes because of the great European War which has called back to their home lands the millions of immigrants who hitherto have done the industrial work of the North and West. A diagram published not long ago in one of our magazines shows by a system of lines that the great tide of the present Negro exodus is from the states mentioned above where there have been according to the annual statistics the lar-

gest number of instances of mob violence, lynching, low wages and oppressions of one sort and another. The proportion of Negro exodus from the other states is not nearly so large as in those states where there have been sorts of humiliating discriminations, burnings, lynchings, injustices, and all made against them. They go to East St. Louis, Chester, Pa., and to hundreds of other places because they vastly prefer the hardships that come by their own choices in a struggle to build up their own religious, educational and civil liberty and welfare to those hardships that are imposed upon them by the very people who should love and help them most. Were it not for the sentiment which they feel is against them in the South, a sentiment that defies and belies the law wherever a Negro is involved, it would be impossible, even with the promise of higher wages, to induce them to leave the South. They really prefer the South, other things being equal. It is only the vile hard and heartless conditions confronting them in many places that cause them to leave their homes to meet they know not what in any places that promises better treatment. I believe the Negroes that have gone North and West will return to their old homes in the South when they are assured of protection of life and liberty by the South. Of course a fair wage must enter into this assurance. Therefore, I hope that such a sentiment shall be created and such laws repealed, or enacted, as the case may require, and then be enforced, as will offer the Negro better opportunities from every viewpoint in the South than elsewhere. But not till then cometh the morning.

There are many economic reasons why the sentiment against Negroes ought to be changed. Quite \$350,000,000 worth of cotton and \$150,000,000 of other products are raised by Negroes in the South. They do nearly all the unskilled labor and quite half of the skilled labor of the South. They do nearly all the domestic work in the South. Now it seems to me that the Chambers of Commerce, the Boards of

## Attitude of Negro-South

Trade, the banks, the farmers and all the business organizations in the South, for economic reasons, if for none other should keep the producing class, the tax value-giving class of its labor, the most reliable in the world for the South, if these laborers are asking only a fair chance, for protection and sympathy. But not till "then cometh the morning."

We are often told that the white citizens pay the great bulk of taxes, and therefore the Negro ought to be satisfied, if he can get but a mere pittance of the accrued taxes for the public good; for example, the poor schools and poorly paid teachers which the South gives to Negroes. What false political economy! What false reasoning! In the last analysis the taxes are paid by the producers who give taxable value to the lands they till, the renter who pays the taxes in paying the rent. The land without the producer, the mine without the miner, the house without the renter, the stock without the consumer would have no value, or at best their value would be only potential, not actual. This sort of reasoning, justifies the Negroes in wishing better schools, better sanitation, better roads and better streets. I believe that all I am saying in this connection will be endorsed by the best Southern white people, because truth is truth, whether told by one man or another, whatever may be his race or color. When truth begins to get a hearing, then will the dawning of the morning come.

The white man in authority in every department of the civil life of the South ought to see to it that the Negroes of their communities have better sanitation in their surroundings. Public health demands this, because filth and disease extend their evils to all the inhabitants of any community. In nearly all our Southern cities, the back streets and alleys where Negroes live are unpaved, and often the open ditch with its stagnant water increases the mortality of the Negro first,

and then finally that of the whole community. We can't say that either humanity or religion does not demand a change from these conditions for all concerned. Humanity and religion mean good will to all mankind, and the application of the external principles of justice and righteousness now and always" to them, regardless of their color. This is the only way by which the dawn can and will come.

(To be continued next week.)

### THE WANDERLUST AGAIN

The great northward movement of Negroes is beginning again, almost before the passing of winter, and in spite of the fuel and food conditions. A great many people of the United States, some for one reason and some for another, are wondering what may be the prime and effecting causes of migration. The subject comes seriously to the fore again with the passing of winter and another growing tidal wave of black humanity moving toward the north.

Why may this be when the city Negro is receiving higher wages and better working conditions than ever before? Why does the rural Negro divest himself of his connections and properties at a time when prospects and considerations on the farm appear brightest?

Many ideas have been advanced during the three years that the exodus has been going on, during which time the total migration has been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 2,000,000 souls. Some have attributed it simply to the lure of higher wages; some have assigned it to the hard conditions of labor along with low wages, particularly in farming sections. When, however, one sets over against these claims the general increase of wages, the better working conditions and the abundant prosperity among farming peoples during the last year, one finds that he must find additional causes and impulses to migration, because migration goes merrily on. Men, women and children are still restive and restless to try for better fortunes at the north, where they are promised poor housing, hard climates, excessive rents and high priced foodstuffs, industrial antagonisms and riots, disease and death.

Those who know the inner current of Negro opinion, who are conscious of the soul impulses and emotions



know that, while oft-cited reasons are contributory, there lie below the depths of economic consideration yet more serious reasons why this throng of laborers, skilled and unskilled, almost in panic and abandoned, is beating a path northward. This deeper, more-impelling cause is no less subtle than certain, because while it surely grips and possesses every one who heeds the wanderlust, it does not find other definite expression save only in the act of migrating.

The growing consciousness of social oppression, intensifying and harrassing Negroes of all classes and conditions, because all these are thinking tiresome and exploring and purely animal instinct alone will drive men from discomfort to comfort from unkindness to kindness, from proscription to opportunity, from serfdom to freedom.

Under stress of discrimination on every hand, narrowed opportunity for livelihood and education for his children, the lack of definite hope for improvement, it would be unnatural for Negroes not to try possibly better fortune in change. Misfortune, disadvantage and low estate have been great teachers, and the victims of these conditions have thought and planned to escape them, when they could. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," said Shakespeare, and adversity has been a great enlightener to all suffering and oppressed classes throughout the world. The Jew learned in his oppression, as did also the peasant classes of other European peoples, until they had wrung their measure of economic and social freedom from their masters and oppressors.

The Negro has no sentimental love for the north; he does not go there because it was the home of abolition. That would be unthinking and foolish. He goes because he thinks he sees a better chance in the unusual conditions that exist there at this time. He knows the north is cold-blooded, commercialized and mercenary. He expects to find that, and does not go to become the ward and protectorate of Negrophiles. He has no such misgivings or vain imaginings. He goes to work where workers are worthier of their hire, as he thinks.

The south will not awaken to the passing of the basis of its wealth—its Negro labor—until it is too late. This fact seems certain. The south is too self-centered and stubborn and set in its way, to learn its lesson in time.

Like getting religion, it must be convinced before salvation can come, and it will be too late after conviction. The south feels that somehow, in the curious turn of things, normal conditions will return. Things have always heretofore righted themselves and they will do so again. But the good old days of surplus and the oversupply of cheap and docile labor will never return. If things are not to get even worse than they now are, the good south must take immediate steps to stem the tide of migration.

The south knows exactly what to do.

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS

MARCH 11, 1918

## NEGRO CHAMBER COMMERCE BUSY

### Would Have Negroes Stay on Farm and Stop Migration to North.

There was a very interesting meeting of the colored chamber of commerce last Thursday night, when several matters of importance to this organization were considered. Two new applications were admitted to membership. The organization is now approaching its first anniversary, and it was decided to celebrate this event by getting several new members and also launching the movement for the Mecklenburg county colored fair.

A committee was appointed to look after the matter of getting a colored farm demonstrator for this county. In this connection resolutions were adopted to the effect that land owners and employers of colored labor, especially in the rural districts, be urged to make the environments of colored people more comfortable and inviting by providing better homes, better educational advantages, and the improvement of health conditions with a view of checking and discouraging, in a measure, the present and future migration of negroes from this community, and that this organization hereby pledge its hearty co-operation with all forces that shall work to bring about these results.

The colored chamber of commerce is much alive and active, and is becoming more and more a helpful factor in the betterment of the community.

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN  
MAY 15, 1918

### A Change of Southern Opinion

That a change of southern opinion in regard to the Negro, which will eventually be for the great advantage of both races, both South and North, is coming about, partly as a result of the Negro migration North since the war began, is to be gathered from the report in the Survey by Prof George E. Haydens of Fiske university

of a careful study made in several southern states. That the Negro should be treated on his merits as a man, that he should have opportunity for education and for good working and living conditions, that his rights before the law should be respected, are not new ideas in the South. The important fact is that they are obtaining wide public expression and are being given the impetus of individual and concerted practical application.

In the tone of press comment the evidence is particularly marked. "The Negro," says the Nashville Banner, "is a native of this soil as much as the whites. He is a human being and he is entitled to full recognition of his living rights and his humanity. The South needs his labor and prefers it to any other." The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "The South needs the Negro and to keep him must be just to him." The Atlanta Constitution says: "If we are going to have mob rule, we may as well abolish our courts. But we are not going to abolish our courts, and therefore we have got to abolish the mob."

Significant also is the increasing frequency of frank exchange of opinion between white and black men as to what had best be done about it. A striking incident in point is reported as occurring at a conference in Alabama when a Negro farmer said to the leading white banker, who presided: "We wants the ballot fer to help say who governs us," and was told in reply that the good citizens of the state proposed to see that the Negroes' desires were met. The law and order conference of white southerners at Blue Ridge, N. C., and the meeting in Washington of the university commission on southern race questions, both held last summer, and the formation in Tennessee recently of a law and order league to suppress mob violence are typical of the new spirit.

That fair treatment pays in immediate coin has been shown by the experience of the many white employers whose liberal policy toward their Negro employes before the war began has prevented depletion of the workers' ranks by the northern migration.

Wages in many places are being gradually raised, though not very often, it is true, to equal the increased cost of living. The vicious fee system and lack of defense for the Negro in the courts are receiving some attention. Many communities are providing or planning to provide much better school facilities for the Negroes. The dark side of the picture is still evident enough, but more significant for the future, it must be believed, are the increasing signs that a marked change for the better is well under way.



Labor-1918

## Migration (Attitude of Negro North

**Noted Negro Educator**

**Urges His Race to Stay**

**In South and Be Loyal**

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Macon, Ga., May 25. (Special.)—

Calling on the negroes to remain loyal and not let the little outbreaks which have come to their attention recently deter them from doing right, Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard college, Washington, D. C., last night addressed a big mass meeting of Macon negroes on the subject of "Immigration."

He called on the colored people to stay where land is cheap and not be deceived by promises of big wages in the north, where the cost of living is much higher than it is in the south and where members of the race will find themselves without true friends.

"We must ask the Almighty for aid in helping us to live right," declared Kelly. "The American nation is the best in the world and we must help to keep it so."



Labor-1918

Bullock County, Ala.

# Migration THE CORNER STONES OF FREEDOM

[Copyright: 1917: By John T. McCutcheon.]



MONTGOMERY, ALA. TIMES  
OCTOBER 22, 1917

## Colored People Coming Back Home

That there is an exodus from the north of the colored population that left here last summer does not admit of a doubt. Reports from Lowndes, Bullock, Macon and other blackbelt counties, say they will have all the labor needed for the 1918 crop. Hr. D. McGough, who has just returned from his plantation in Russell, says that last spring he lost half a dozen families from his place, but that they are coming back, one at a time, as soon as they can save railroad fare.

Railroad people say the exodus from the south has practically ceased and while a few sporadic cases are reported, they are not going in car load lots as they did last year.

MANY JAILS HAVE  
HAD OPEN DOORS  
DURING THE YEAR

Montgomery Times  
10/24/17  
Every now and then the newspapers contain notices to the effect that this or that jail in certain coun-

ties of Alabama have their doors ajar and the sheriffs of the empty jails have no prisoners to feed. John D. Adams, of the jail inspection department of the state, looking through his records Friday morning, found that empty jails at some time during the year were of common occurrence. At some time during 1917 the following counties had empty jails for different periods of days: Cherokee, Choctaw, Clarke, Cleburne, Coosa, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Marion, Macon, Marshall, Perry, Pickens, St. Clair, Talladega and Winston only had prisoners in the jail of that county for twenty-three days of the year, and all of the days served amounted to 75, and for feeding prisoners during the entire year the sheriff only drew the magnificent sum of \$45 out of the state treasury.

Cherokee, Choctaw, Clarke, Cleburne, Coosa, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Marion, Macon, Marshall, Perry, Pickens, St. Clair, Talladega and Winston.



Migration.

# LABOR DAY CELEBRATED AT T. C. I. PLANT---WHITE AND COLORED SPEAK

*The Birmingham News*  
EX-CONGRESSMAN BOWIE MAKES STRONG APPEAL AND COMPLIMENTS THE COLORED RACE. PICTURED IN MOST DRAMATIC WAY.

## Oscar W. Adams Appeals To Members Of His Race

9-7-18  
All Superintendents of Plants on the Rostrum. Brass Band Leads Great Crowd to the Special Grand Stand. Colored Foremen Active as Well as Welfare Workers.

Many patriotic addresses were delivered throughout the district Monday. At the steel plant in Ensley a gathering of some three thousand people, white and colored assembled around a special grand stand on the grounds of the Plant and heard addresses from white and colored men. The meeting was thoroughly patriotic.

General Superintendant, K. L. Landgrebe, presided, and the Tennessee Company brass band paraded the streets in a truck and furnished music for the occasion. Mr. Sidney J. Bowie, of Birmingham, was the white speaker of the occasion and Oscar W. Adams, editor of the Birmingham Reporter, was the colored speaker. The speeches were patriotic and appealed to the workman to put in full time. The horrors of the war were dramatically pictured, and the men were asked to be faithful, true and dependable workmen. This was the key note of both speeches.

Ex-Congressman Bowie paid a high tribute to the labroing men as well as a tribute to the colored race, expressing appreciation for interest shown in all activities of the Government. Every one held their hands high in response to the request for them to work full and regular time.

Adams, in addressing the audience turned quickly to the members of his race, pointing his index finger and stating: "Men of color, men of my

race, I want you to be conscious of the conditions. We are looked upon today as a special group, perhaps more than any other people in these lands. Ours is to labor, produce and give to the country the thing that we have so wonderfully developed, and that is faithful and honest labor.

"When we look around us and behold the present tendency to absolute extravagance by rich and poor, high and low, we become convinced that the rule of 'easy come, easy go,' is being applied by the people who do not look to the future and whose eyes are blinded to the fact that there is a day of readjustment, of final reckoning; when the wasted dollar of today will be the powerful two dollars of tomorrow in the hands of its provident holder. The warning axiom: 'Wilful waste makes woeful want,' should be impressed forcefully upon the people of our race at this day and time, and I desire to echo and re-echo this warning, in behalf of the race to which we belong, and for which we pray and entertain aspiration for its higher social and industrial status among the children of men.

I insist that this should be accounted and utilized as a day for labor and conservation and not for extravagance, nor for idleness and squander. We are often confronted with the disappointing picture of a strong man idling away today because yesterday he made enough wage for two days' subsistence. If three days' labor in the week is sufficient to sustain a man for seven days, a splendid opportunity is presented for him to accumulate the entire proceeds of the other three days' labor—saving it for the future, when old age comes upon him and he becomes non-productive by the hand of time. Labor, therefore, diligently with your hands, while it is yet day; gather the offsprings of your industry, engraff it on a tree of productiveness and it will bring forth the fruit of fortune of independence and of happiness for yourself and your loved ones.

I know of no better or more certain tree of productiveness than Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, these bear the signature, endorsement and guarantee of our National Government and there is no better or safer guarantee on earth.

Opportunity is knocking at the door

of the race to which we belong asrell, Prof. J. A. Welton, Prof. P. M. Davis, never before. The world is at war, there is some devine purpose in this war, and not until righteousness achieves the victory can the human eye see nor the mind of man grasp the meaning of it all. One truth is quite apparent, and that is that the blaze of fire and the roar of guns, the clash of swords and the spilling of human blood are going to revolutionize the status of mankind, and old things will pass away never to return.

Opportunity stands and bids the Negro of America to rise, and fight and win. This opportunity is burning the record of the olden day and offers every true soul and new birth. Though we may be deep in the mire, we must not wring our hands and weep, but heed the call of opportunity and say: "I can and I will." Let us turn from blotted archives of the past and behold future's pages white as snow. Be not a mourner nor a slacker, but rouse thee from what may be thy spells.

Opportunity is here to call the idler from his play, to awaken the dreamer from his sleep, the agitator from his damning acts, the laborer to toil in the fields, the workshops and the mines, the soldiers to obedience and to arms.

We must align ourselves with righteous action against the agitating element which would hinder the work of the producer at home. We must frown down and denounce all attempts to bring labor and capital to damnable and unpatriotic conflict.

As I part from you I make this appeal: Let us so live that when the sun of life has passed away its non day and is fast approaching its evening, we shall not see it in war with a cruel people plunging at the throat of men, women and children in an attempt to destroy the freedom and Democracy made perfect by the lowly Nazarene, but will see our Nation and the races of this country and the world at large working on the one declaration that will make all men happy and let that declaration be, one for all and all for one."

The occasion was the greatest ever witnessed at the Ensley Plant. Practically every Superintendent of the works was present, and seated on the rostrum.

The Tennessee people are offering great opportunities for colored people, they have a half-dozen or more Negro foremen and some half-dozen welfare workers in among the colored people. Among the Negro foremen are: Arthur Coar, Sam Smith, Sam Lee, Chas. Sloan, J. W. Williams, Nat Jenkins and many assistants to these leading men. Among the welfare workers are Prof. Charley Mabry, Prof. H. C. Ter

Seated on the rostrum during these public exercises were such characters as Mr. K. L. Landgrebe, General Superintendent; Assistant General Superintendent, Mr. Allen, Executive Secretary to the General Superintendent, Mr. Day; Superintendent of Yards, Mr. C. P. Forman, Superintendent of Shops, Mr. Clark; Superintendent Shadwick, Superintendent Bowron, Superintendent Metcalf, Grant, Plank, Supplier, Hurley and Walters. These men exercised great interest in the activities and were pleased at the showing made by the men.

## BIRMINGHAM FACES GREAT PROSPERITY

*The Birmingham News*  
Government Enterprises in the District Call for Expenditures

Amounting to \$48,400,000.  
8/4/18  
BY LEON FRIEDMAN.

Industrial development under way or in contemplation in the Birmingham District, calls for expenditures amounting to \$48,400,000, of which \$30,000,000 has been financed by the government through the War Industries Board.

The development in every instance when once started on is being rushed to completion though it is proposed to make every piece of development of a permanent nature.

The Fairfield Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, as well as the additional open hearth furnace at the big steel plant at Ensley, are rapidly nearing completion and within another four weeks it is believed that machinery in some portions of the plants will be tried out and within another four weeks will be in actual operation. The armies of workers employed at the Fairfield works are leaving no stone unturned in carrying out plans.

Work starts this week on the steel fabricating plant of the Birmingham Steel Corporation plant on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Fifth Street. Engineers have been in the district all the past week on the big by-product coke ovens plant of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company to group beyond North Birmingham and the actual construction work should be in hand by the end of the month.

Engineers have also been on the site of the Birmingham Coke and By-Products Company, of which Morris Bush is President, and within four weeks it is expected a start will be made on the 50 Koppers ovens to go up near Boyles.

Announcement that the Baldwins of Pennsylvania are likely to come to the district with a locomotive works, will mean \$2,500,000 at least expended.

The completion of the wood by-products plant of the Shelby Chemical Company at Shelby, is in sight. The Shelby Iron Company will get the charcoal, and the by-products will go to the gov-

ernment for use at aviation camps and elsewhere.

Definite announcement is expected within the next twenty-four hours as to the big steel mill development by the Woodward Iron Company to be financed by the government to the amount of \$25,000,000 at least. A. H. Woodward, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and R. H. Bannister, President of the Woodward Company, have been in Washington and New York the past week in conference with officials of the War Industries Board and the directors of the Woodward Company.

Within another month the big addition to the Alabama Power Company's steam plant on Baker's creek, on the Warrior River, will be completed and put into service, the government being interested in this development, power to be used at the air nitrates plant at Muscle Shoals.

Not only with the work in which there has been financing by the government, but all the work being done by corporations the government is rendering assistance in the way of labor and material and transportation of equipment. Priority orders have been issued for the various industries inasmuch as in every instance the production will be essential towards the war program.

The Fairfield Works, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company by-product, coke ovens and mine development, the steel plant betterments, coal mines development in the district, the power plant on the Warrior River, the probable locomotive works, the phosphorus plant, the rebuilding of the Steel Cities Chemical Works and other development in hand or under project will bring about an expenditure of \$18,400,000. The government financing of industrial development in this district will go to \$30,000,000, as follows:

Wood By-Product Plant, of Shelby Chemical Company, Morris Bush, President, Shelby, Ala. ....	\$ 750,000
Birmingham Steel Corporation, Henry Leon Brittain, Thirty-Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue .....	1,000,000
Birmingham Coke and By-Products Company, Morris Bush, President, near Boyles, Ala. ....	3,000,000
Woodward Iron Company, Steel Mills, A. H. Woodward, Chairman Executive Committee; R. H. Bannister, President, near Woodward, Ala. ....	25,000,000
Warrior River Operations, Henry T. DeBardeleben, District Manager .....	250,000

Total .....\$30,000,000  
The new postoffice, which will cost more than \$1,000,000, is also a government operation in this district.

In other words, wealth is being poured into this district right now.

AGE HERALD BIRMINGHAM ALA  
AUGUST 20 1918  
ACIPCO NEGRO FAIR  
FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 2

The third annual Acipco colored agricultural and live stock fair will be held Monday, September 2, according to an announcement of the Acipco News, the publication of the pipe plant of the American Cast Iron Pipe company.

Prizes and awards will be given for various exhibitions, including best pigs, colts, cows and other live stock, while awards will also be made for poultry, cake, cornbread, biscuits, rolls, best school work, canned goods, needlework, best pot plant, best filled dinner pail,



contents not to cost over 25 cents, and many other things.

This will be a general holiday, as there are a large number of negroes employed there.

**THE GREATNESS OF MUSCLE SHOALS.** will contain more masonry. Besides, Dam No. 3 at the Shoals will even exceed in length the Assuan dam—6,425 instead of 6,400 feet, and will be expected to display an equal resistance to the onrush of "mighty waters." For the maximum recorded flood in the Manufacturers' Record, estimates of the Nile at Assuan is 494,500 cubic feet that the ultimate cost of the four dams on per second, and the maximum recorded the Tennessee river will run between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000. Estimates of 500,000 feet per second.

cost made in 1914 were based on the price of materials before the war. Since then the price of these materials has increased rapidly. The Valley is already the gathering place of thousands seeking the prosperity which the tremendous industry is able to give. "Of such vast importance to the whole country that the possibilities of the project are scarcely within the scope of one's imagination," said Senator Bankhead.

Senator Underwood estimated that based on the 1914 consumption, the farmers of the Nation would save on their fertilizer bills as a result of this development project nearly \$78,000,000.

That is the fertilizer phase of it. But for war and the need for munitions, the Muscle Shoals project probably would not have been undertaken, certainly not on a very large scale. "In its ultimate analysis," Dr. Thomas H. Norton, of New York, is quoted as saying, "a modern war is reduced to the simple term of nitric acid."

How great is Muscle Shoals? Mr. Logan in the Record enables us to visualize it by comparison. He writes:

"Perhaps a more fitting comprehension of the Muscle Shoals power plant as a genuinely colossal undertaking may be gained from comparisons with water powers already famous. That at Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi, which transmits electricity to St. Louis and other cities, produces 300,000 horse-power, the 'ultimate installation.' Developments at Niagara Falls during 28 years have evolved 475,000 horse-power on both the American and the Canadian shores combined. But the energy to be finally attained at Muscle Shoals will be 660,000 horse-power.

"Again, the largest dam in the world is the Kensico dam, erected as part of the construction needed to give the City of New York a new and large source of water supply. The Kensico dam contains 1,000,000 cubic feet of masonry. Muscle Shoals Dam No. 2, work upon which has already started, will contain 1,200,000 feet of masonry.

"Then the most celebrated dam in the world is doubtless the Assuan Dam, on the River Nile; tourists travel far to view this structure, and, though it merely conserves water and produces no power, it arouses justifiable pride in the bosoms of British subjects. Yet Dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals will be higher than the Assuan dam and

will contain more masonry. Besides, Dam No. 3 at the Shoals will even exceed in length the Assuan dam—6,425 instead of 6,400 feet, and will be expected to display an equal resistance to the onrush of "mighty waters." For the maximum recorded flood in the Manufacturers' Record, estimates of the Nile at Assuan is 494,500 cubic feet that the ultimate cost of the four dams on per second, and the maximum recorded the Tennessee river will run between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000. Estimates of 500,000 feet per second.



A.T. MCWANE.  
TREASURER



## THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES

We, like Secretary McAdoo, say, that the greatest sacrifice a man can make for his country in this time of stress, is to seek other employment in order to improve your condition, and if needs be, go elsewhere to make the conditions better.

Negroes leave the South in order that their citizenship may not be dwarfed. In order that their children in time may be a credit to America and the race. In order to properly fit themselves and their relatives for the reception of democracy in its truest sense. And, above all, to escape from the tyranny of their oppressors.

Why does the Negro leave the South? Why does a man hasten from prison walls? Why does a captive bird fly as high into the air as possible, when it is liberated from its hateful cage?

Every Negro, man and woman who has lived in the South for any length of time, will tell you that the air feels lighter, the fields seem more verdant, the Sun shines brighter in almost any other section of America than it does in the South.

Freedom, that boon for which all human beings crave and have craved since the world has been created, is the one great beacon which is tending to gradually depopulate the South of its Negro inhabitants. They are seeking that thing called freedom; journeying toward the sunlight of justice. Leaving the land of their torturers, just as the children of Israel left the realm of the Egyptians; going somewhere in America or some other country where they may be able to educate and rear their children without hindrance and without danger. Going where a man's color is not heralded as a badge of persecution. Migrating somewhere and to some place where justice is a reality and civilization not a sham. Seeking surroundings where the most humble citizen may live and pursue his daily vocation in peace and harmony.

They call it the "Sunny South," but there are countless thousands who will testify that shadows blacker than the blackest night come to mock the sunshine for the Negro. They say that the South is the Negro's native clime and that it is there that he can live and thrive. True it is that he can live; but under such trying conditions as would blast the hope of any soul. With lynchings, burnings, whitecapping Jim Crowism and inhuman treatment on every side, the Negro has learned the lesson that "danger lurks no more deadly, than in the hearts of those whom we have called our friends."

Why condemn the Negro for leaving the South? Why wonder at the thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands who are seeking better environments? Why start investigations, when the real cause has been known for years, and known best to those who have had the making of the laws?

## THE WORLD THROUGH A WINDOW

It is a poor view one gets of the world looking out of a window. The procession goes by, and one sees it. The snow falls, and one beholds it upon the ground. A car hurries past, and it is taken note of, and the men and women and little children move across the pane of glass through which one peeps, but it is a poor view of the world just the same.

To see the world and to know it, one must get out of the house he must march with the procession, and be of the procession. He must meet people face to face, and hear their voices, and allow them to hear his voice, before he knows them—and it is hard enough to know them even then.

There are a lot of people who have seen the world only by looking out of a window. Such people usually overrate themselves, and underrate all else besides. Their views of life and of the world are as narrow as the pane of glass through which they peeped at life, or at the world. Their sympathies are as shallow as their thoughts, however, there criticisms may be expressed in classic terms. The world is all right when you know it; people are all right when you know them. But no man's judgment of the

world or of people, is of any value if he has looked too long through a window.

## JUSTICE NOT PROHIBITION

With a tardiness that is even cruel the South is realizing that race injustice is the source of all her woes. Richard Spillane, a Southern cracker white, if his constant and glib references to colored people as "darkies" are evidences, has written a series of very frank articles for the New York Evening Mail on war conditions in the South. In those series he does the brave thing to quote the frank, private opinion of many of the white leaders of the South. Out of their mouths he convicts Dixie of a cowardice, hypocrisy and brutality toward her colored people such as has never been revealed before. Long injustice—not liquor, he quotes one of the leading men of South Carolina to say, is responsible for the indifference and unrest among the black labor of the South. This leader says further:

"Why not tell the truth?" he said. "We could not control our black labor. We thought a lot of their idleness was due to intemperance. I was one of those who believed that if whiskey was to cost \$1 a drink the Negro problem would be solved."

We have liquor very dear and very scarce in the black belt and we are able to get less work out of the Negro than ever before.

"I don't wonder the Negro lacks initiative, ambition, application. He has had a rough deal. We do not give equality to him in law. Take, for example, Section 492 of the Criminal Code of this State. It reads:

Any person who shall contract with another to render him personal service of any kind and shall thereafter fraudulently or with malicious intent to injure his employer, fail or refuse to render such service as agreed upon shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"That law has been used to send no end of Negroes to the chain gang. It has been interpreted to mean that, if you are a Negro and a planter asks you to work for him on his cotton and you agree and you don't show up when he needs you, you have violated an oral, but nevertheless legal, contract, and have been guilty of a misdemeanor."

Slowly the truth is coming out. The conclusions of the Carolinian that the race problem is not solved is profoundly right. Just how bitter is this truth neither the South nor the North fully realizes. The black man is playing a self-sacrificing, patriotic part in this war little less than Christ-like. The Carolinian is correct. Thousands upon thousands of the younger blacks of Dixie are growing up with the poison of hate in their hearts. Thousands upon thousands more are coming North never to return to the land of their birth. The Nation is sleeping over a volcano of black unrest now in the making. The tragic temper of the times has only served to increase the fury of the mob spirit of the South. The law of might gaining sanction from the spirit of the armies of the world has given fresh and ever more frequent demonstrations throughout the Southland. The white public press of the Nation with few exceptions, seems to have no thought of the exigency of the situation. The New York Herald in its issue of Tuesday in prominent front page headlines uses the most derisive of epithets at the black race. Such things as these are adding their little to the grand total of the white man's burden in the Nation. Let the race injustice of the South continue and its only labor will continue to be a broken reed. The prosperity of her war prices will not suffice to save her but for a spell. She must face the music of granting her blacks even-handed justice in her courts, equal educational opportunities and full protection for them in every right. The social equality pretext must be discarded. Prohibition and other hypocrisies invented to control black labor are makeshifts that will in no wise avail. The awful and ancient injustice which the South has practiced against her colored people must be stopped forthwith. In the proportion that she practices square-dealing with them in that proportion in the future will her black labor become contented and efficient and in that proportion she will grow and prosper.



Labor - 1918

Migration, Causes of

# LONG INJUSTICE, NOT WHISKEY, THE RUIN OF SOUTHERN LABOR

*The New York News.*

## LEADING CAUCASIAN OF SO. CAR.

## ANALYZES FOR N. Y. DAILY EDITOR

## CAUSES OF BLACKS' CONDITION

*March 21, 1918.*

### Bitterness, Apathy and Shiftlessness of Thousands of Southern Colored People Due to Systematic Persecutions in Courts and Daily Life

New York, Mar. 19.—Perhaps the complaint to which the plaintiff has kneenest and most brave analysis of sworn. The judge flung the papers to the causes of the labor crises and the him. The lawyer read on the back attitude of colored people of Dixie of the complaint,

is that appearing in a series of articles by Richard Spillane, evidently a Southern cracker himself, in the New York Evening Mail of Friday.

Quoting "one of the brightest men in South Carolina," he says:

"It is not whiskey, but long injustice, that has dulled ambition with the farm laborer of the South. It is so easy to live in this country that there has been nothing to spur him to enterprise.

"I believe in justice to the negro, but don't let anyone ever let you believe the negro is susceptible to be raised to the level of the white man.

"He isn't. He is of a lower order of humanity. But that does not warrant such treatment as he gets in the courts in many parts of the South.

"One of our Charleston lawyers went up the country to see justice done in the case of a negro being prosecuted under Section 492. The county magistrate was indignant at a white man appearing for a 'nigger.' He showed his opposition and contempt.

"The Charleston lawyer was patient and the magistrate became little short of abusive. Then the lawyer said, 'Your Honor, kindly let me see th

are a much abused people. They are not. They get justice when they have trouble among themselves, but they don't get justice when they have differences with the whites.

"This has embittered them, sunl into their souls, dulled any ambition some of them have had, made them willing to go through life with the least effort.

"I know of a case up the country where a white man got angry and swore at the negro woman who had mended his linen for years. She didn't accept this in good part and refused to work for him any longer. She was an unusually good washer-woman. He insisted and when she was obdurate he ordered her off his property, the cabin in which she lived with her son being on his land.

"Her son went to him, expostulated with him for cursing the woman and refused to vacate the cabin.

children. We supposed for years we understood the negro and that no one else did. I am half way convinced that we know less than we thought.

"The South depends upon negro labor. The coincidence of prosperity and prohibition finds the negro unwilling to work so long as he has a dollar.

### TOO HANDY WITH THEIR GUNS

Some deputy sheriffs seem to be a little too handy with their guns when they get in the neighborhood of Negroes. It seems as if they had rather plug a Negro full of lead, than do any other kind of thing. It seems they have a mania for shooting Negroes. They rather like it. Nothing will happen to them if they should happen to wipe out an entire Negro settlement.

Out at the Federal Chemical plant the other day, a deputy shot a Negro in the back. Nothing done about it. It is said the Negro in question was attending strictly to his own business too but a little thing like that does not matter.

Hungry for filthy lucre, these deputies lurk around where Negroes are employed in order that they may fatten their purses on ill gotten fees. They care nothing for enforcing the law, it is the fee, that's all. When they are baffled in coercing the Negro, why they shoot him.

We believe that the powers higher up ought to put a stop to these devilish deputies terrorizing the Negro. These petty officers cause more unrest, more dissatisfaction among the laboring element than any other evil agency. They are the cause of the wholesale migration of the Ne-

gro to the North and East. The Negro wants to stay here and work, but these deputies won't let them. They harrass and worry the very soul of the Negro who remains.

Now we are glad to see the Daily Commercial take up the cudgel in behalf of the much abused Negro. We hope good fruit may result from its efforts.

Let the Negro Civic Organization put this matter squarely before the proper parties and see if there is any balm in Gilead.

The Negro soldier is somewhere in France, battling that the world may be made safe for democracy.

Let us try and make Nashville safe for the humble Negro laborer who toils for his daily bread. Make the Negro safe from prowling fee grabbing deputy sheriffs.

### STINSON SHOWS HOW TO KEEP THE NEGRO IN HIS SOUTHERN SURROUNDINGS.

*Atlanta, Ga., August 25, 1918.*

Editor Constitution: More than ever I am convinced that the South is fitted for the present and future home of my people. I am not unmindful of irregularities here and there which do and will hinder certain phases of our progress yet for securing that which we can call our own, evolving a substantial character which is worth from any point of view more than all the rest of the essentials of laying a foundation of a decent and honest life, the South is the best place for the colored people.

I have just had a seven weeks' trip in the interest of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute through parts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. I saw and studied the people, the climate and social conditions, and I came to the conclusion above stated.

I wish our section of the country could see the wisdom of doing and saying those things which would prevent the quiet migration of my people to other parts of the country.

Many of our people would not give up their interests in the South if they felt that many of the disturbing elements would cease in the next few years, if they thought their educational advantages would be better.

The Negro church, Sunday school and other organizations realize and see the point as I do, and many of the ministers and leaders of the race are preparing to go to other sections of the country where large numbers of our people are going weekly.

Every encouragement is held out to our people in the South to come to the north, that there is plenty of work and other helpful things that will aid them in their rights, privileges and education.

The white man and Negro of the South are more and more realizing their interests are common, and that there is plenty of territory here for them to live side by side, and that the schools, churches and homes are slowly but surely getting a foothold, and that some of the Negroes at least see the wisdom of "lowering their buckets where they are." The accredited leaders of the two races are more and more understanding each other. To see that my people have every right and encouragement due them cannot possibly hinder the white race in the least. To in any way mistreat the individual or element of the colored people does not add one thing substantially to the white race.

The happiness, well-being and good will of the white people should in no way—and I don't believe it does—arouse the prejudice, jealousy and hate of the Negro toward the Southern white man. The South should encourage industrial education for the Negro, both from its state and private treasures. The South will ultimately see what a thing like this means, and that in the end it means more to our section than anything else that can be done.

RICHARD D. STINSON,  
Principal the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute.

### LABOR LEAVING SOUTH DESPITE PROSPERITY

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)  
Wilmington, N. C.—Our city is beginning to show that after a long sleep it is actually on the map, and expects to be prominently kept there. It has just been awarded contracts for the building of several concrete ships, the yards for which are already under construction, and are to be used by the Government for a model of all concrete plants for ship building in the country. But that is not all. Fabricated steel ships are to be constructed here, and already the work on both yards is being rushed to completion. Hundreds of people are coming to the city to get work at these plants, and it is by the Government contractors that soon fifteen thousand men will be brought to the city by these new enterprises. Building and loan associations are already preparing to erect additional houses for these people, and every possible influence is being urged against profiteering.

But, in spite of all this, many laborers are mentally competent and morally where school facilities are good; teachers are mentally competent and marolly fit. People are now learning to safe-



guard the morals of their children as never before. When Southern school authorities are not careful to see that the school are in every way adequate Negroes will continue to turn their backs on mere monetary advantages, and go elsewhere.

**Stinson Shows How**

**To Keep the Negro in  
His Southern Surroundings**

Editor Constitution: More than ever I am convinced that the south is fitted for the present and future home of my people. I am not unmindful of irregularities here and there which do and will hinder certain phases of our progress yet for securing that which we can call our own, evolving a substantial character which is worth from any point of view more than all the rest of the essentials of laying a foundation of a decent and honest life, the south is the best place for the colored people.

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The white man and negro of the south are more and more realizing their interests are common, and that there is plenty of territory here for them to live side by side, and that the schools, churches and homes are slowly but surely getting a foothold, and that some of the negroes at least see the wisdom of "lowering their buckets where they are." The accredited leaders of the two races are more and more understanding each other. To see that my people have every right and encouragement due them cannot possibly hinder the white race in the least. To in any way mistreat the individual or element of the colored people does not add one thing substantially to the white race.

The happiness, well-being and good will of the white people should in no way—and I don't believe it does—arouse the prejudice, jealousy and hate of the negro toward the southern white man. The south should encourage industrial education for the negro, both from its state and private treasuries. The south will ultimately see what a thing like this means, and that in the end it means more to our section than anything else that can be done.

RICHARD D. STINSON,

Principal the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute.

## AN EXODUS TONIC

The Observer deeply regrets the unfortunate incident that happened at Harrisburg last week, when a colored American was shot by PEACE OFFICERS and died from his wound in prison.

It appears that this race man, Mr. Nick Parr by name, was suspected of procuring by the officers, and consequently they nabbed him. While awaiting a car, it is alleged, the colored man struck an officer and made a dash for liberty.

Pursuing the Southern mode of dealing with colored people is under arrest even for misdemeanors and that on suspicion, several shots were fired at the fleeing man, one of which punctured his leg and brought his attempted escape to a summary termination.

It is further alleged that a doctor was summoned to the Harrisburg jail, where the wounded race man was carried when he should have been removed to an infirmary, and after a supposed dressing of the wound, the doctor pronounced it of a light nature.

Within the next few hours the prisoner was dead and after his death it was discovered that an artery had been severed by the bullet and the unfortunate man HAD BLED TO DEATH—DUE TO THE RECKLESS USE OF ARMED WEAPONS BY CONSTABULARY OFFICERS and the employment of a physician, who, apparently, was not able to distinguish between a flesh wound and a fatal wound.

In both instances it was ignorance—the former being ignorant of their duty as peace officers and the latter either ignorant along medical and surgical lines or unconcerned about the race man's wound, which, if true, was nothing more or less than maliciousness.

But the colored citizen is dead and no charge was ever preferred against him, while the two officers were released on \$1,000 bonds pending a preliminary hearing.

For ages it has been the custom in the South to employ men as constabulary and peace officers, who possess so many notches in their guns, meaning the number of men they have killed and when these officers commit cold-blooded murder, they are congratulated and exonerated from any and all charges, if their victims are black Americans.

Such procedure has had its harmful and deleterious effect, as evidenced throughout Dixie, where white peace and constabulary officers shoot, kill, beat up and maltreat colored people daily without the least provocation and still retain their jobs, seldom being reprimanded.

This act will stimulate the exodus of our people to the North, about twenty of our respectable, law-abiding and tax-paying citizens having left during the last week, after the Harrisburg incident, and their families will follow them by the middle of summer. Five hundred and seventy-five (575) are expected to leave in a few days.

Others are expressing a desire to migrate to more civilized and congenial climes, where peace officers are not so quick on the trigger.

Again we have a practical demonstration of the white South's adage, that "any old thing is good enough for a nigger."

Chances are two to one that had this race man received the proper medical attention, despite the officers transcending the law and exceeding their legal and constabulary authority, he would have been alive today, unless a mob had dealt with him like they are doing in Georgia; Tennessee, Louisiana, as well as Huntsville and Beaumont, Texas.

But since that same old antiquated, antediluvian and antique argument was foremost and dominant, a human being has been ushered into eternity, not because of any particular offense

against society, but because his skin was dark.

In the South, if one's face is not black, he can commit any crime with immunity; but if one's skin is dark or if he is classified with the darker race, the white South's hypothesis is that even for the most trivial and inconsequential act or offense, the most brutal and barbarous treatment is too good for the black victim, and thus it is on with the fun and frolic.

Hence, it has reached a stage in the life of the white South where mistreating a colored man or woman, as for that matter, is considered a sport, a necessary diversion and now lynching has become a fond amusement and pastime, and ere long will supplant foot and baseball in Dixie, while those in authority are silently approving such hellish and Hunnish atrocities, cruelties and barbarities.

The Houston Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, as well as individuals, can discuss and deplore in council meetings the exodus of our people North until Gabriel sounds his trumpet; but if they never roll up their sleeves, vacate their roller-top desks, discard their Bourbon ideas, prejudices, follies, practices, etc., and make an earnest and sincere effort to remedy the unwholesome conditions that are extant, not only will the exodus assume larger and more telling proportions, but these wicked and abominable acts will prove a boomerang to and serve as a reaction upon the South, Houston included.

In the midst of such trials, tribulations, indignities and maltreatments; in the face of disfranchisement, jim-crowism, segregation (denial to even enter the city park in Houston, Texas), high-handed injustice, poor railroad accommodations, uncivilized, undemocratic, un-American and un-Christian practices and proclivities, The Observer counsels the members of our race to heartily support the government's war program in the present crisis and to offer up prayers to the Chief Executive of the universe, beseeching His aid for allied victory and for the speedy arrival of the day when man's humanity to man will cause 12,000,000 black Americans to come into our rightful heritage as beneficiaries of all the rights, privileges and opportunities accorded other people here—practical and not theoretical democracy.

God is not dead, neither is He asleep and in His allwise plan the day of reckoning is coming and the time is ripening very fast. Let us not be downcast, discouraged, dejected, gloomy or pessimistic; but let us catch new inspiration and receive fresh courage from James Weldon Johnson, the race bard whose star is in the ascendency, as he so truthfully, sagaciously and philosophically sings:

"Courage! Look out, beyond, and see  
The far horizon's beckoning span!  
Faith in your God-given destiny!  
We are a part of some great plan.

"Because the tongues of Garrison  
And Phillips are cold in death,  
Think you their work can be undone?  
Or quenched the fires lit by their breath?

"Think you that John Brown's spirit stops?  
That Lovejoy was but idly slain?  
Or do you think those precious drops  
From Lincoln's heart were shed in vain?

"That for which millions prayed and sighed,  
That for which tens of thousands fought,  
For which so many freely died,  
God cannot let it come to naught."



## Migration

BALTIMORE MD. EVENING SUN  
JULY 18, 1918**CRIME WAVE SWEEPING  
COLORED SECTIONS****Police Records For First Six Months  
Show Alarming Increase  
In Violations.****LARGE SALARIES ARE HELD  
TO BE PRIMARY CAUSE****Charity Workers Substantiate Fig-  
ures And Suggest Six-Day  
Clause In Work Act.**

A wave of reckless living, bearing on its tide all sorts of immoralities and crime which surpass in number all previous records, is passing over the colored sections of the city, according to police reports and the accounts given by social workers.

The increase in crime among the colored element has been manifest since the outbreak of the war. Every month of last year from April to December, inclusive, shows bigger percentages of the total arrests among negroes than any previous year. July and August especially showed bigger negro arrest figures than ever before. In July of last year 1,993 negroes were arrested, which was almost 300 more than during July, 1916. In August 1,843 negroes were apprehended, whereas during July, 1916, but 1,602 of that color were arrested.

Despite the much larger proportion of white persons residing in the city figures compiled by the Police Department show that during recent months the number of offenses committed by negroes is almost 50 per cent. of the grand total.

**2,073 More Than Last Year.**

Out of the 25,778 arrests made by the Baltimore Police Department during the six months ending June 30, 1918, 9,169 of that number of persons were negroes. In the corresponding period of 1917 only 7,096 negroes were placed under arrest.

During June, 1918, 2,135 negroes were arrested. This is 226 more than the number of negroes arrested in June, 1917.

During May of this year 1,908 negroes were arrested, whereas during the corresponding period of 1917 1,789 were taken into custody.

During April 1,896 negroes were arrested, which was slightly over 100 more than were arrested in April, 1917.

The three-month period from January 1 to March 31 found almost 600 more negroes running afoul of the law than were charged with offenses during the same months of last year.

**Charities Besieged.**

Although there has been but little relief work needed among them, the Federated Charities report that the number of deserted wives and families and the number of fatherless babies to be helped to secure their legal support through its efforts and the courts exceeds in numbers any other time in the history of organized charity.

The big money being made by the ne-

groes is held by those whose work brings them in contact with conditions as largely responsible for the situation. Many of them are now able to make in two days what in pre-war days required two weeks to earn. The consequence is that many of the men work on an average of two or three days a week and spend the rest of the week loafing, drinking or in riotous living. The women, finding that money is plentiful, are in many instances not working at all, so that an amazing number of idle colored folk can be found any hour of the day in those sections of the city where they live.

Maybe because they have been emboldened by drink or maybe it is a result of the sudden change in their fortunes and the general hectic atmosphere of the times, but there have been a larger number of instances of resistance offered to the police by colored offenders than before. The colored man with the pistol about him is more frequent than he used to be, and the use of that pistol is becoming more in evidence.

**Say Work Is Answer.**

It is believed by social workers that could the Compulsory Work law be so enforced that the men should not only be obliged to work, but be obliged to work six days out of the week, there would be a considerable halt in the alarming conditions.

There continues to be about the streets of Somerville and we are told in the county sections, too, many idle negroes, negroes who refuse to work when offered work, and The Falcon believes that such negroes should be gotten after in such a way that they should change their whole plan of living and get to earning something. A negro must live, and to live he must eat a do other living things, and if he eats and does not work, it can be counted safely that he is getting his eating in a rascally and dishonest way. Many of these negroes in the old time bootlegging days made their living from illegal sale of booze, and a few are yet living by being the tool of white men who furnish the money to these negroes to make the trip to Paduach and back with cargoes of booze for their swag. All kinds of ways are practiced to get his booze to this section, and men in official position and whose duty it is to help run these things down and stop them are helping to use these worthless and lawless negroes in this way instead of using their best efforts to stop the illegal business as they have taken a oath to do. Some of these things can pretty nearly be proven in court and are subjects for ousters when they are proven, and if no other mean can be found to persuade these officials that

the vast majority of Fayette county people are law-abiding and law-loving and have no sympathy with this illegal business, then the ouster law is made to teach them with and it should be applied. The steps taken in the past month to run the gauntlet into this state and county with liquors is a disgrace to the state and county and is an act of defiance against the laws of the state and nation: And sooner or later those so engaged will be brought to grief.



## Migration

Funds Are Required for  
Negro Welfare BuildingNEWARK NEWS  
JULY 19, 1918  
League Members Are Desirous of

Raising \$10,000 Before

August 1.

## Headquarters for Social Work

Members of the Negro Welfare League are bending their efforts toward raising \$10,000 before the first of August. This sum is for the immediate purchase of an adequate building to be used as headquarters for negro social work in this city. Newark's negro population having about doubled itself in the last two years.

The sum of \$1,500 already has been raised as a nucleus for the fund. William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the league, announced today. The first person to subscribe was Mrs. Felix Fuld, who contributed \$500. The Butterworth-Judson Corporation gave a like amount and Louis Bamberger also gave \$500. In the next fortnight all of the city's leading business houses, public institutions and individuals will be asked to contribute. It is expected that a considerable part of the total will be raised by league members, of whom about 150 are women.

"Newark's growth as a war-time industrial center," said Mr. Ashby, "has brought thousands of negroes here, most of them from the South, unfamiliar with city life and city problems. The increase of men workers alone approximates 10,000, the majority of whom live in Newark. Many of these have brought their wives and children. Women also are being swept along on this great industrial wave, more than a thousand already being employed in Newark shops and factories.

"Accompanying this great social and industrial change are the very perplexing evils which invariably follow great social changes. Two demoralizing effects are immediately observable in the cases of women going into factories; the increase in juvenile crime and the number of unmarried mothers. The fact that in Newark there is no negro welfare center; no negro Young Men's or Young Women's Christian Association, and no Neighborhood House, makes the situation extremely difficult to handle.

"A building in which Newark's negro activities might, in a measure, center will do much toward ameliorating this problem. It is planned to secure a site as near the center of the negro population as possible. We have four sites in view, but have made no decision as yet. We plan to use part

of the building as a home for working girls."

The Phyllis Wheatley Club, a group of women organized under the direction of Miss Virginia Robinson, a well-known Newark worker, who is now engaged in welfare work at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., has raised nearly \$1,000, to be used to help furnish the building's rooms. Mrs. E. P. Shrubey is now president of this club.

If the entire \$10,000 is raised by August 1 it is the league's plan to have the building bought, furnished and opened to the public by the first of September. Among its features will be an employment department, with an industrial secretary, who will devote his time to making better industrial opportunities for negroes and supplying both industries and families with workers. This department will cooperate with the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau.

Child and family welfare work will be another important feature of the league's activities, and an additional welfare worker will be secured for social work among negro girls and women employed in factories. Clubs for both adults and young girls and boys will be formed, the idea being to make the league building the center of healthful, helpful recreation and advancement for all Newark negroes.

It is the plan of the committee to charge to co-operate fully with the Board of Education, Board of Health, Employment Bureau and with private agencies that are engaged in similar enterprises. Periodic investigation of the negroes to ascertain knowledge of their development along all lines will be made. James P. Dusenberry of this city is treasurer of the building fund.

PLAN TO GET NEGRO  
LABOR IS REVEALEDSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU  
DETROIT, Michigan—A well-

organized plan to get Southern Negro laborers to Detroit is revealed in litigation which also echoes the efforts of the South to counteract the attraction of high wages here.

The State of Georgia is spending hundreds of dollars in an effort to take back Boas Milbrook, a Negro who cannot read or write, on a charge of forgery which involves \$11. The litigation has been taken to the Supreme Court of Michigan.

The events leading to the legal battle go back a year, when a local "organizer" appeared in the South and began the formation of "lodges" on various plantations. The members were Negroes only, and the dues were 10 cents a week.

When a lodge got \$35 or so in the treasury it was expended in sending

one of its members to Detroit. This member got work at \$5 a day through the Boosters Club, or similar Negro organization in this city, which cooperated with the plantation "lodges." His surplus funds he sent back to the South to bring his family and other Negroes.

As fast as other Negroes arrived they began saving, and with the money raised by the "lodges" themselves, the whole membership was soon in the North and the particular plantation, stripped of all its labor, no longer had even a "lodge."

The drain on the South was so serious that an organized campaign was begun by plantation owners to break up the system. The present suit in this city is a step in this campaign. Detroit Negroes say the suit is an effort to intimidate the southern Negroes and disrupt the existing "lodges."

Boas Milbrook was one of the Negroes who came to Detroit from "Plantation Eight," near Bullocksville, Meriwether County, Georgia. He is said to have withdrawn the funds of the "lodge" from a bank with two other Negroes acting as a "financial committee." On the back of the check is the name "Robert Milbrook," which is that of Boas' father. Boas claims he does not know who signed it, and says he cannot write.

Boas Milbrook reached Detroit last May, and obtained employment at \$5 a day. The most he had ever got before was 65 cents. He began sending all his savings South to bring on other members of the "lodge."

The forgery charge came up a few weeks ago. Milbrook's attorney protested against the extradition papers, and got a writ of habeas corpus. The Wayne County Circuit Court refused the writ, which was taken to the Supreme Court, which reduced bail from \$2000 to \$55, and is reviewing the case. Milbrook is in jail, temporarily.

JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL  
JULY 19, 1918NEGRO BUREAU  
IS SUSPENDED

Bryant Claims He Hasn't  
Sufficient Funds to Conduct That Branch.

Trenton, July 19.—It became known today that State Commissioner of Labor Bryant has suspended the operation of the Negro Welfare Bureau by dropping the staff of paid employees, three in number. They are T. Thomas Fortune, secretary, at \$60 a month; Dr. C. L. Hawkins, medical examiner, at \$100 a month, and Julia Dorsey, stenographer, \$40 a month. Their salaries stopped July 15.

Isaac P. Nutter, a well-known negro politician of Atlantic City, is director of the Bureau at \$2,400 a year, but he has

not accepted compensation for his work, it is understood.

It is said that Commissioner Bryant needs the money, which would have gone to the Negro Welfare Bureau employees to help pay the expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, which average \$10,000 a year. The total receipts of the bureau are \$38,000. Bryant claims he hasn't sufficient funds to operate both bureaus.

During the last session of the Legislature the bill providing for the Negro Welfare Bureau of the Labor Department was the occasion of a spirited contest between the rival negro organizations.

The bill was finally termed "Emigrant Bill" because it related to the call of negroes from the South who came to this State.

WANT NEGROES TO  
RETURN TO SOUTHHARTFORD COURANT  
JULY 22, 1918

## Dawson Chamber of Commerce Will Arrange Transportation.

The chamber of commerce of Dawson, Ga., is endeavoring to arrange for the return to the south of colored men who have migrated north and who are now anxious to return to their home towns. The Dawson organization, according to a communication received yesterday by Mayor Frank A. Hagarty, is willing to arrange with farmers in that section of the country to pay the transportation of the negroes back to the South, if they are without funds, in order that they may work on the southern farms.

The letter follows:—

"The attention of the Dawson Chamber of Commerce has been called to a published report that efforts are being made to return a number of negroes to the South from that section who are desirous of getting back to their former homes, in this and other southern states, but are without funds to do so. If such is the case, it may be that means for returning may be offered to some of them by farmers in our county who are desirous of obtaining additional agricultural labor.

"If such a situation in fact exists there, and any branch of your city government or any public organization is interested in the matter, we shall very much appreciate it if you will refer this communication to them, with the suggestion that they communicate with the Dawson Chamber of Commerce."

The letter is signed by W. R. Parks, secretary and treasurer of the chamber of commerce.

## NEGRO DISTRUSTS

## GEORGIA'S JUSTICE

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS  
OCTOBER 13, 1918

Declares Planters Use Courts to  
Coerce Workers.

After an impassioned plea by Attorney Robert J. Willis, Boas Middlebrook, Negro, late of Bullocksville, Ga., was released on bond, pending appeal to the supreme court, in his fight to avoid extradition on a technical charge of forgery.

Attorney Willis declares that the pursuit of Middlebrook on a charge which he says would not hold in Michigan, for endorsing a check by which he gained only \$11, is part of a movement by Georgia planters to coerce northbound Negroes to remain on the cotton plantations.

Middlebrook, he asserts, had worked three years to get free of a cotton contract, and endorsed the check for identification to get possession of money due him from a fraternal society. He told the court that planters had gone so far as to seize and tear up railway tickets purchased by Negroes seeking higher wages in Detroit and elsewhere north.

"If they take this case to Washington, I'll go to Washington, and if they take it to Ohio, I'll go to Ohio," he asserted.

"But if they take it to Georgia?" asked Judge Dingeman.

"Then I'll pull up stakes; it would mean a necktie party," said Willis.



Labor-1918

Migration

EVENING POST

New York City

Efforts to Check

N.Y.C. CALL  
NOVEMBER 24.

## A "Natural Law" Dumped

THE political economy that has been served to ambitious youths in American educational institutions might just as well have been written in factory offices. It has largely been a transcript of the ledger accounts of capitalism and a defense of the owning class against the claims of the disinherited. All this has been buttressed with a jargon of "natural laws," those conditions in society that bind the workman to his "betters."

But occasionally the "natural laws" of the exploiter have worked to his disadvantage. In such cases he does not hesitate to kick them out of the window and substitute coercion and force. The Negro migration from the South is an example, as a case in the Michigan courts shows.

It seems that the Negroes of that region have organized an association to assist Negro families to move to the North. Dues of 10 cents per week are paid, and when a lodge has \$35 or so on hand one of the members is sent North. One who went to Detroit and secured employment at a wage of \$5 per day used his surplus funds to bring his family and others to Detroit. Other Negroes left the South in the same way, and one plantation soon had no Negroes left. This has been going on in many parts of the South.

Plantation owners now have begun to break up this system. Suit has been brought in a Detroit court against Boas Milbrook, who left Georgia last May. The suit is for the extradition of Milbrook on a charge of having forged a check, though he is unable to write. He and his fellows now are earning \$5 per day, and the most they ever received in Georgia was 65 cents.

This case is reminiscent of the cases that used to arise under the old fugitive slave law, any old charge being sufficient to secure the extradition of a Negro, even if he was born in the North. It will be noticed that the "natural law of free competition," always dangled before the eyes of the workers by the economists and their wealthy patrons, goes into the discard the moment these Negro workers take advantage of it. To counteract the working of this law in this specific instance, all that it is necessary for Southern planters to do is to pay the difference between 65 cents and \$5 per day. Will they do it? Not they! They call in the police, despite all the sacred "laws of political economy."

In the last analysis, this is usually what happens, not only in migrations like this, but also in the strikes that occur in industry. So Milbrook is in jail awaiting a decision, "natural laws" are reposing in the garbage can, while anxious plantation owners are hopeful that they can extradite a few of their slaves. Nothing like this glorious "democracy" which we are so eager to export to other parts of the world!

## WOULD KEEP NEGROES SOUTH

Both White and Colored Leaders in Dixie Co-operate to Check Migration North.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 4.—In an effort to check the widespread migration of Southern negroes to Northern labor fields, negro leaders and white economists have joined forces, and at mass meetings which are being held generally are pointing out that no permanent gain awaits the average negro in the North. It is estimated that fully 100,000 negroes already have left the Southern States since the northward movement began last summer.

Alluring offers of high wages and easy work made by labor agents in all parts of the South appear to have met with a general response from negroes in all sections. Varied reasons have been advanced for the apparent willingness of so many negroes to leave their homes.

A serious shortage of labor in the cotton fields next spring and summer is feared if the exodus continues.

When the movement began several months ago it was not viewed seriously, but when labor agents were successful in inducing thousands of negroes to go North to work, employers of labor in the South became alarmed. Efforts were made to hamper the agents by law. In some cities ordinances providing a prohibitive license fee for such agents were passed. Old laws were scanned to ascertain if some means could be found to stay the migration. These efforts resulted in slight checks, but in the main the movement has continued on a large scale.

The negroes were brought in from the country and small towns to concentration points, and in many instances shipped north in trainload lots. After several hundred had been collected at Montgomery, Ala., something went amiss with the agents' plans, and the negroes were left without money and away from home. It was then that the situation was first taken seriously in Alabama.

In most cases the Southern negroes have been placed where labor has been scarce in the more thickly populated districts. Reports of their welfare vary, but those which have gained the widest circulation in the South tell of hardships suffered principally because of the cold weather. One report told of an old negro farmer who had sold everything he owned but a mule, and had gone North. Soon after cold weather came his wife received this telegram: "Sell the mule and send money to me. It's cold, and I want to come home."



# County School Census Is Completed; Shows Decrease of 2,197 Children in Year

## Exodus of Negroes From Rural Sections Is Given as the Reason For the Decrease

An aftermath of the great exodus of negroes from the rural sections about two years ago is disclosed in the glaring falling off in the number of school children in the rural districts of Montgomery county, as shown by the biennial school census of this county, which has just been completed and compiled under the direction of W. F. Feagin, County Superintendent of Education. As compared with two years ago, there was a decrease of 2,197 children, altogether among the negroes of country precincts.

Superintendent Feagin declared that the loss was due absolutely to the departure of great numbers of negro families from the country about two years ago. At that time the boll weevil had just made its destructive manifestations in this vicinity. Floods also were playing havoc and the country was in an impoverished condition, causing hundreds of negro families to leave the farms and seek places for a livelihood. A few came to Montgomery, it would appear, but most of them migrated North, attracted by glowing accounts of the handsome wages they could earn.

The biennial school census shows that in the entire county there are now 27,219 children of school age, that is between the ages of 7 and 21 years, as compared with 29,416 two years ago, a decrease of 2,197.

Although the whole county shows a loss, the city itself shows a substantial gain of 301. There are now 10,165 school children in the city of Montgomery, whereas two years ago there were only 9,865.

In the county, outside the city of Montgomery, the present census shows 17,053 school children against 19,551 two years ago, a decrease of 2,498.

The city's gain of 301 included 353 white children and 248 negroes. In the county, outside the city of Montgomery, there was a gain of 454 white children, the number having increased from 2,593 two years ago to 3,047 at the present time. However, the great decline in the negroes of the country is the cause for the totals showing up a distinct loss. Two years ago there were 17,258 school children in the county, whereas today there are only 14,006, a decrease of 3,252.

The number of school children in the city of Montgomery includes 5,229 whites and 4,937 negroes.

One of the most interesting features

of the census is the small proportion of illiteracy among the white children. In the entire county, there are 7,552 children who can read and write and out of this number 4,854 reside in the city, the remainder being in the country. There are 724 illiterate whites, or those who cannot read or write, and out of this number 375 live in the city, while the rest live in the rural sections. It must be borne in mind, however, that the census includes children as low as 7 years and if the illiterates of the ages of 7, 8 and 9 years are deducted, there are left in the entire county only 79 white illiterates between the ages of 10 and 21 years, and of this number 32 reside in the city.

Among the negroes in the whole county, there are 11,345 literates, 4,063 of them living in the city, while the illiterates number 7,598, of which 6,724 reside in the country. Deducting from the illiterates, the children of 7, 8 and 9 years, leaves 3,554 illiterate negroes, of 10 to 21 years in the whole county, and of these 343 live in the city.

The census also shows that in the entire county there are 2,624 whites and 985 negroes, a total of 3,609, who have finished the seventh grade, and of this number 1,879 whites and 647 negroes live in the city, the others residing in the county outside the city.

A comparison of the sexes also is an interesting phase of the census. It shows that in the entire county there are 4,051 white males and 4,225 white females, and of this number 2,493 males and 2,736 females live in the city. There are 9,127 negro males and 9,816 females in the entire county, of which 2,129 males and 2,808 females reside in the city.

The school census is regarded usually as a rather safe basis for estimating the census of a community. Simply by multiplying the number of school children by three, it is claimed the population can be obtained approximately. On this theory, based on the census just obtained, the population of Montgomery county would be about 85,000, while the city of Montgomery would be approximately 35,000. The county's population would be divided about as follows: Whites, 30,000; negroes 55,000. The city's would be apportioned as follows: Whites 18,000; negroes, 17,000.

The census was compiled from reports submitted by enumerators who worked in every part of the county. Two enumerators took the school census in the city of Montgomery, while there was an enumerator engaged in every precinct outside the city.

The census is required by a State law to be taken every two years. Montgomery doubtless will be the first to submit a report of its census to the State Superintendent of Educa-

tion. Superintendent Feagin expects to file the report at the capitol today.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE  
DECEMBER 23, 1918

### NEGRO PROBLEMS.

The government has just issued a monumental volume on "The Negro Population of the United States" covering every item of information that any branch of the government possesses regarding the negro population, health, education, agriculture, progress, deficiencies and police record. It discusses these subjects exhaustively, and no intelligent book or pamphlet on any aspect of the negro question can be written without this collection, including as it does, the investigations of several centuries. It is probably unnecessary to point out that the facts collected dispute and set at naught many theories entertained and many claims presented of late.

The first of the race, as we know, were brought to Jamestown, Va., in 1619, just three hundred years ago. Altogether 330,000 negroes were imported as slaves in the next century and a half, fewer than the stories tell; and the millions of negroes now in the United States are, with few exceptions, descendants of these early forced immigrants. When we gained our independence there were 757,206 negroes with us, mainly slaves. These had increased to 4,441,830 at the time of emancipation—they are over nine millions today.

The rate of increase in population declined with freedom, under the greater strain to which the race was subjected, and whereas the negroes grew 37.75 per cent during the first decade of the last century, this increase had fallen to 11.2 per cent in the last. As a consequence, while the negroes were one-fifth of the total population (20.2 per cent) in 1790 they were less than one-ninth (10.7 per cent) at the last count.

During this time the negroes who originally had been confined to the South had spread over the entire country. The last few years has seen larger interstate movements until now they are established in nearly every part of the Union, even in Alaska. The American negro has followed the American white man wherever he has gone, and we see them today with our army in France and Germany.

Of all the matters arising from the negro question and treated in this government report none has aroused more interest than this diffusion of the race, especially the emigration from the South to the North and West. It is likely to change racial and industrial conditions, and to have important economic effects. The negroes emigrated from the

Effects, Opinions, etc.

South to the North to improve their condition and to get better wages. The cessation of immigration from Europe from which most of the unskilled labor was formerly obtained and the diversion of so many men from ordinary work to government employ, stimulated the movement which originated with the railroads. War conditions intensified it. The question we are facing today is whether this emigration is likely to continue indefinitely until the South gets rid of a large part of its negro population, and the latter is distributed more equally throughout all sections; or whether the very heavy movements which started North in the last few years were due to temporary conditions of war and labor unsettlement and will now let up. This is a problem for both North and South.

While there has been a considerable emigration of negroes to the North, an examination of the figures shows some exaggerations, for whereas 4.8 per cent of the negroes born in the South have moved North in the last five decades, 6.5 per cent of those in the North have moved to the South, finding better fortunes in this section. It is somewhat significant that Kansas, where the original negro exodus from the South started nearly forty years ago, has been losing negroes steadily and twenty per cent of its native colored population have moved South. Other Northern states which the negroes seem to avoid are Wisconsin, probably because of its large foreign population; Minnesota, the Dakotas and Idaho, probably because of their rigorous climate, and New England where, in spite of the attention received, the negro population has been stationary or declining in several of the states.

Most of the Southern negroes emigrating Northward are from the border states, Virginia well in the lead. The Southwest has suffered little in this respect. Florida has lost the smallest proportion of its native born negroes, 92.8 per cent of those born in the state remaining there. Texas stands second in this respect and Louisiana is third with 88.5 per cent of the Louisiana negroes remaining home.

The government report brings out the fact that most of the emigrating negroes move to the towns, crowded into the slums instead of seeking the class of work which they best understand—agriculture. This is the greatest evil of the movement, bad for the towns and bad for the negroes. Of those moving to Massachusetts 92.6 per cent go to

the towns; and 90.8 per cent of all the negroes in New England are crowded into the cities; in New York 87.6 per cent are congregated in large urban centers, and in Pennsylvania 80.6 per cent.

It is natural to conclude from these facts that the negro emigration from the South has been largely due to temporary conditions, and that with a return to the normal we will get to former proportions. The Southern negro wants to remain South, and will do so where he is treated fairly and does well. Many who go away find much to complain in their new homes, and emigrate from them. A revival of immigration from Europe and less scarcity in the labor market of the North will tend to reduce the exodus to slimmer proportions; but it is natural to expect a more equal distribution of the negroes throughout the country instead of their congregation and congestion in "black belts." And this is better for all concerned.

## DIRECTS NEGRO'S GAZE TO HIS CHANCE

Coming through this war and he must be alert, says Dean Pickens.

## BLACK MAN NOW AN ASSET

South trying earnestly to hold as a worker the man it once scorned.

## CONFLICT PROVING THE RACE

Nations all beginning to understand its value—Lecture at Delaware Methodist church.

"In this war the weaker elements among nations will profit by the dissensions of the mighty," said Dean William Pickens of Morgan college, Baltimore, at Delaware Avenue Methodist church last night. Mr. Pickens spoke on The Negro's Opportunity in the World War. He thinks that it will do more for the black man than any change the world ever has seen if the negroes themselves are alive to their chances.

Mr. Pickens did not forget to explain the indignities heaped on the blacks of the Belgian Congo by the Germans some years ago as showing the Hohenoltern attitude toward the race. No station on earth has less use for what they term inferior peoples than the Germans, he said. "With perhaps 1,000,000 negroes from all parts of the world fighting for freedom side by side with soldiers



of the Allies, there is bound to arise a better understanding of the Ethiopian nature," Mr. Pickens added.

"The negro has been a great industrial asset to the United States in the first year of the war. Thousands have left the South and gone to all parts of the country where war workers were needed. They are getting the same wages and the same treatment as white workers for, perhaps, the first time. And the negro is showing that he can become a skilled industrial worker. More than that, the South is missing the negro. Why, in some cities they have guards about the railroad stations to keep negro workers from leaving. There was a time when a black man couldn't get a skilled job in some cities of the South.

"If the great Lord of peace can convince people that all the world is made for all the people in it, this war will be worth what it is costing. I don't believe that the millennium is coming, but I am sure much good will result from the struggle.

"The more loyal and devoted the negro is now to the nations with which he is allied, the better he will be able to hold after the war the advantages that have come to him through it.

"In our own country the selective draft has been a leveler of classes. It was a democratic measure, and other and greater democratic measures will grow out of it.

"I think that black is a fine color—it doesn't run. No, the blacks are not going to run in this crisis. They will stand up and take their share of punishment. Why, all the nations today are fighting for what we American negroes have fought for for 50 years or more—the freedom of weaker nations and races.

"In the army the negro today has the chance to put down forever the feeling that he is of an inferior race. He will be judged in the future by his conduct of the present. This is our chance to co-operate with the better elements of the white race to secure better government in America. We must stand for only the best in civic and national affairs.

"One thing about the negro—everyone knows where he stands in this world struggle. When the war began negroes were set to work to guard the water front and White House in Washington. Why? Because the government said there can't be any Germans among these people."

Mr. Pickens paid a tribute to negro women. He said that they always had been subject to more temptation than women of any other race, but that a virtuous negro woman is the most virtuous woman in the world. In later years, he said, they have shown rapid advancement in education and interest in public affairs.

## NEW YORK MAN AT UP-TO-DATE

YOUNGSTOWN O. VINDICA OR  
MARCH 23, 1918  
**Dr. Du Bois Speaks Friday Night  
—Officers of Club Are  
Elected.**

Dr. W. S. Du Bois of New York, a leader among the colored people in the United States, addressed a mixed assembly of over 200 people at the meeting of the Up-to-Date club in the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The attendance at this meeting far exceeded that of any other meeting this year.

"An unusual problem confronts us," said Dr. Du Bois. "Last year 5,000 of the half million colored population of the south came north, because of better working conditions existing here. Every year 1,000,000 immigrants land at Ellis Island and dissolve themselves into the population of our country. This does not worry you. But this sudden colored movement to the north fills you with apprehension. Unconsciously you have made a caste settlement in your minds and this immigration has changed the well ordered thoughts of your social problems. The caste problem is becoming serious. You question each other as to what should be done with these new neighbors who are dirty and ignorant. You are willing that something should be done as long as you do not have to come into personal contact with them.

"We have thought that our government would handle the situation. But it is not a simple matter to make a race of freed slaves into good citizens. You have thought that you would not have to pay the debt of slavery. You have expected the colored race to stand still socially, educationally and in the field of labor. A race that stands still is a dangerous problem. You did not want the colored people to succeed for this would mean a financial loss to you. A thought seems to be that God meant that the white man should inherit the earth and rule the world to his own gain. The yellow men came next and the brown men and the black man started last in importance.

"We stand the horrors of peace as long as we can then the accumulated horrors break out in organized murder. This war is being fought to gain better labor conditions. The freedom of a race has always been gained by war. Are you going to neglect the black problem until they fight for their freedom?"

Dr. Du Bois ended by saying that the present war will change the basis of rule in industry and that a greater democracy will come to the whole world.

Attorney W. R. Stewart led discussions which proved very interesting.

The club announced the following officers for next year: G. W. Eddy, president; George Jury, vice president; L. C. Haworth, secretary. The members of the topic committee are: J. Russell McKay, Rev. L. G. Batman, D. F. Anderson, A. E. Adams and R. N. Bell.



# The Negro Problem In the North

*New York Housing Conditions Responsible for Juvenile and Adult Delinquency and Contribute Also to High Mortality Rate Among Infants — Better Living Accommodations Would Go Far Toward Solving Moral Problems.*

By MARION WEINSTEIN

*This is the second of a series of three articles dealing with the problems of the negro in the North, and especially in New York city. The third article, to be published shortly, will take up the subject of educational facilities provided for the negro race.*

WHILE the war has swept down industrial bars for the New York negro, it has made his chronic housing problem acute. The steady influx of his southern brothers during the past eighteen months has increased "the lodger menace." And abnormal building conditions have aggravated the pinch of property color lines.

For years real estate restrictions have forced the negro here to live in quarters beyond his means. His rent has cost him one-third of his small and uncertain income. No matter how few rooms his family needed, he has had to burden himself with six, seven or eight, the size of almost all the apartments open to him. So the lodger has come into the negro home, and with him moral and sanitary problems for the community.

The Harlem district, the largest of the ten colored sections in Greater New York, is typical. Here live some 70,000 of the 120,000 local negroes. It covers an area of twenty-five blocks north to 144th street, south to 131st street, east to Park avenue and west to Eighth avenue. Realty owners believe in a short time this section will be extended to St. Nicholas avenue and north to 155th street, absorbing most of the negroes in the greater city.

## MANY KEEP LODGERS.

According to several prominent men in this community, two-thirds of the families here keep lodgers to supplement their earnings of from \$400 to \$800 a year. Many of the homes are "broken," lacking one or both parents. A large percentage are supported by women whose income is irregular, seamstresses, laundresses and day domestic workers.

Hundreds live in cold water flats, with no municipal bathhouse within four miles. Sanitary facilities in these large apartments are taxed far beyond their limit. Privacy is a luxury, which means

a hard fight for decency.

"This congestion in the average Harlem negro home, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, explains, "gives us our problems of juvenile and adult delinquency. It accounts for the fact that, for a number of years, our proportion of tenement house violations has been higher than our percentage of population, although the Police department and welfare organizations have been helping us to reduce it within the last three or four years.

"The Board of Health and the Tenement House department have been giving us the most thorough co-operation here, more so than in any other city in the country. On the whole, as bad as housing conditions are here, they are better than anywhere else. Our baby death rate has been decreased during the last two and a half years from 202 per thousand of birth to 173."

Mr. Jones suggests three ways of solving the Harlem housing problem. One is to divide those houses that the Building department will permit into smaller apartments. Seventy-five per cent. of the negroes who live in six, seven and eight rooms need but three, four, or, at most, five. There should be two-room apartments, too, for childless families and bachelors.

## MORE APARTMENTS NEEDED.

More model apartments should be erected. In the entire Harlem district there are but five or six thoroughly modern apartment houses open to colored people. Mr. Jones sees the necessity, too, for a Mills hotel, where single negroes could get lodging at reasonable rates, with conveniences, and the cold-water flats should be supplemented without delay with the long-promised municipal bath house.

The extension of the border line would also help. Property owners have been known to keep their houses empty for

three or four years rather than to admit colored tenants. Semi-suburban districts, he believes, should be opened to negroes, such as a section of Long Island city. Hundreds of porters in the Pennsylvania yards at Sunnyside travel all the way to Harlem to their homes, while within half a mile of their work there are apartment houses with two, three or four rooms.

"Rents are higher here for colored people than they are in similar types of houses for white tenants in adjoining neighborhoods," Mr. Jones says. "This is not due entirely to the greed of the landlords. Because of the insufficient number of apartments available there is an abnormal demand, of which they take the utmost advantage.

"Negro tenants do not receive the same consideration in repairs, etc. For instance, during the cold spells landlords here were not inclined to allow reductions for failure to furnish heat, nor to make refunds on the use of gas in stoves. Fortunately, no colored person who applied at the Police department with a card from our organization was refused coal."

John E. Nail, the largest negro real estate dealer in this district, whose firm controls 150 houses, declares the solution of the negro housing problem lies deeper than in lower rents or the reduction of the side of apartments.

Rents are not excessive, he declares. The negro tenant only thinks so because every house that is turned over to him goes through a period when the landlord operates below carrying charges to keep his white tenants. When he does finally capitulate, he has to raise his price to its normal figure. One owner lost \$150,000 in this way and ended in suicide.

## HINGES ON PREJUDICE.

"The real root of the trouble, Mr. Nail says, "lies in the economic prejudice that exists against property owned or occupied by negroes. Land can be bought cheaply enough in this locality, but the title companies will lend money anywhere but here. A man could not borrow a nickel to put up the finest property in this section. It is an unwritten law.

"We have not been able to educate our people up to their opportunity here. No other race would tolerate such injustice. The banks are fairly bulging with their money, twenty or twenty-five million. If colored capital would permit itself to be organized under the proper guidance, conditions would change overnight. If through some mass movement mortgage accommodation were assured, the right kind of homes would soon spring up for negroes.

"Up to now, the negro real estate owner has had a single fight. The colored people got as far as incorporating a building company. But it died at the incorporation."

Meanwhile the lodger incubus grows, furnishing facts for such statements as the following in the report of the housing bureau of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes:

"The unreasonable percentage of fam-

ily incomes paid for rent makes many a housekeeper accept dangerous risks. Several cases have come to the league's attention of respectable widows with children tolerating prostitution rather than disposes those guilty and face the large rent alone while looking for more desirable lodgers."

## COLORED PASTOR SAYS HE CANNOT COMMEND CITY

HARTFORD COURANT  
JANUARY 25, 1918

Rev. C. L. Fisher Tells His People Wherein Hartford Fails In Duty.

## GOOD CITIZENSHIP TOPIC OF SERMON

## Plea For Christian Ideals of Citizenship in Politics.

The rights and duties of citizenship in these stirring times, especially as they concerned the colored citizens of this country, were the topics of a sermon delivered by the Rev. C. L. Fisher, pastor of the Union Baptist Church yesterday evening. Mr. Fisher spoke from the text, "For Our Citizenship Is In Heaven," and pointed out wherein the conditions in Hartford, as they affected the colored race, fall short of Christian ideals. He also called upon his hearers to support for office only men of exemplary lives and to fight against the desecration of the Sabbath and against the saloon. He spoke in part, as follows:—

"The question of citizenship should concern us all in these stirring times. The world has never witnessed such an age as this: an age pregnant with strenuous activities, great sacrifices and momentous results. Why is the question of citizenship so pertinent in such a time as this? It is pertinent because every citizen, however humble, should know his right and privilege, his duty and obligation in order to be able to do his bit toward hastening the day of triumph for the flag of his country, and in order that he may be able the better to enjoy the larger liberties which Providence will make possible through the war, when every nation shall be made to recognize and value the worth of the humblest citizen.

"People without the ballot are like a toothless lion without paws. He may have strength, but he is without the weapon of defense. Let us thank God that it is ours to live in a section of the country where we are not deprived of the franchise; where we may have an unhampered vote and a fair count.

"Every man should enjoy the right of making an honest living unhampered and unmolested. Is he qualified from the standpoint of knowledge,

habits of thrift, and moral worth? If he is, then he should be accepted. Any other course is fundamentally wrong. Those who follow any other course know that they are wrong. But they do not love humanity at large, neither do they love God. For if they did they would obey His commandments as taught in the Golden Rule and exemplified in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

"In this particular we can not commend our home city as we can in some others. There is also the right of wholesome, sanitary conditions. The city is safeguarding its own welfare when it looks after the health conditions which surround all its citizens. If crowded tenements and filthy walls and premises breed disease among one class of people in the commonwealth, it is only a question of time before the germs of disease will spread to other classes and so affect the entire population. The poor people should be protected from the unscrupulous landlord, who cares for nothing but to fill his coffers with ill-gotten gain.

"It is our duty to exercise the rights that are granted us and to contend for those that are denied us. We have the franchise. Are we using it? Our educational advantages cannot be surpassed. Are we utilizing them? Industrial opportunities are better than in most sections of the country. Yet in many lines of employment we are not accepted. Are we quietly submitting? Or are we wisely protesting?

"I need not speak of housing conditions. We are all familiar with the situation in this city. I do not mean release ourselves from all blame in this matter. But for the most part we have been at the mercy of the landlord. What are we doing to remedy conditions? Appeal to the Civic League and Chamber of Commerce? We have done that. And we mean to follow the example of the importunate widow in our persistent importunings. But that is not sufficient. We must do something for ourselves. In this way we will prove our worth as citizens.

"Let us now pay special attention to the word citizen—in the light of the qualifying word 'Christian.' The chief characteristic of Christian citizenship is that it is Christ-like, or as the text says, heavenly, such as is 'in heaven.' According to the Apostle, the standard of our living, its sanctions and its way of thinking and proceeding, and in a word, our city, with its interests and its objects being in heaven, the earnest business of our life is there. We have to do with earth constantly and in ways most various; but, as Christians, our way of having to do with the earth itself is heavenly, and is to be conversant with heaven. We are children of the kingdom of heaven; it is our country and our home; and something in us refuses to settle on those things here that reject the stamp of heaven. This is the high standard of Christian citizenship.

"A Christian, then, would not support men for office whose lives are not exemplary. We should not be blind to party affiliations. We should never lose sight of the merits of the party that alone has been able to meet and solve the great problems of the age, and has brought the ship of state through many a storm, weather-beaten and sea-worn it may be, but with her mast-head up and her sails unfurled and her sea-worthiness still unimpaired. But notwithstanding all this, righteousness of principle must never be sacrificed to party affiliation. We want men at the head of our affairs whom we can honor and respect without restraint, and who, we believe will do right regardless of any pressure that may be brought to bear to make them do otherwise.

"The Christian citizen would not vote for measures that are violations of Christian principles. He is



dramatically opposed to Sabbath desecration. And he will not support a man who he believes is in favor of it. The question, which is the proper day to observe does not enter in here for discussion. It is enough to know that our country recognizes together with all Christendom the first day of the week. And whoever is honored with the suffrage of the people and elevated to positions of trust ought to see to it that this day is observed as the day of rest and worship.

"The Christian is the uncompromising foe of the saloon.

"This hydra-headed monster has lived and flourished for years upon the lives of our once promising youth who have been deceived and destroyed by it.

"Our homes have been wrecked, our women have been made widows prematurely, and our children orphans by his ruthless carnage of human beings.

"It is time this Christian nation were waking up and putting an end to this enemy of civic righteousness and moral reform. Let us thank God that we have reason to believe that the nation is waking up. The bill National Prohibition has passed both Houses of Congress. And remains now for only a few remaining states to ratify it. Let every friend of this righteous cause consider what he can do to help win this fight. And then do it with courage and with hope, and the victory will soon perch upon our banner.

"We cannot close this discourse without calling your attention to the city of which every believer is a citizen, not by reason of anything that he has done, but wholly on the merits of Jesus Christ. Every one should aspire to citizenship in this municipality, especially since the conditions of citizenship are in the reach of all. Let the believer live ever in expectancy of the coming of our Lord 'who shall fashion anew the body of our humiliation, that it may be conformed to the body of his glory according to the working whereby he is able even to subject all things unto himself."

## LOCAL NEGROES' NEEDS SHOWN

PITTSBURG PA LEADER  
JUNE 25, 1918

Chamber of Commerce Approves Campaign for Provident Mission

## CAUSE GOOD ONE

The chamber of commerce today, through its committee on charities and general subscription investigation, approved of the Provident Rescue mission, which is conducting a campaign to raise \$25,000, with which to place itself on a sound and permanent basis, and recommended support of the campaign.

The action was taken at a meeting of the committee at which John McLeod, the chairman, presided. The following certificate of approval was sent to the Rev. Dr. J. Alvin Orr, chairman of the campaign committee of the mission, and the board of directors of the mission:

"This is to certify that the committee on charities and general subscription investigation of the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh has investigated the Provident Rescue Mission for Colored Men at 33 and 35 Fullerton street, which is soliciting approximately \$25,000. The committee believes it to be worthy of the support of those who desire to further its aims."

Simultaneous with the favorable action of the chamber's committee came the announcement of the mission's board of directors that the campaign will be extended until July 1. The reason for that is that the fund to date is far short of the necessary \$25,000. Dr. Orr explained that at least \$25,000 must be raised if the mission is to be saved and the great work it has been doing is to continue.

"With \$25,000 the old Greek church occupied by the mission can be bought," said Dr. Orr, "and improvements made thereto which are absolutely necessary for the physical welfare of inmates. It would not be good business to spend several thousand dollars in converting the building into a genuinely equipped rescue mission unless the building was bought. The best, for financial reasons, that the mission has been able to do to date has been to rent the property from year to year. More than 30,000 southern negroes have come to Pittsburgh for industrial work. They are needed. If their presence is not to become a menace the mission must be put on sound and permanent basis. It is the only institution of its kind in Pennsylvania for the negro."

More appeals by letter were sent out today to business and professional men and to prominent women. Several checks were received yesterday by J. T. Fraser, campaign treasurer, at the Monongahela National bank. The Colored Baptist conference gave a sum exceeding \$100.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES  
JUNE 28, 1918

## Fund for Negro Mission \$19,000 Short of Goal

Problems incidental to the arrival of 30,000 Negroes from the Southern agricultural districts within three years' time confront Pittsburgh today. The industries of the district have been quick to employ them or as many of them as they have been able to get. It has been said that, when properly guided, they are good citizens. They have been used to one kind of labor and are given an entirely different kind. They are used to a different climate. They come from a farm into a great city. Sociologists say they need help and just such help as a great rescue mission, conducted by one of their own race and overseen by a competent board of white professional, business and churchmen can give. The Rev. Dr. J. Alvin Orr, who built the community house in Union avenue and who, after investigating the situation, readily consented to act as chairman of a committee of white business, professional and churchmen

to raise at least \$25,000 with which to put the Provident Rescue Mission at 33 and 35 Fullerton street, the only rescue for the Negro in Pennsylvania, on a sound and permanent basis.

The campaign to raise \$25,000 is in its second week. It has been indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce. Negro churchmen and business men are helping. So far only \$6,000 has been raised. Dr. Orr requests that corporations and individuals send checks or cash contributions at once to J. D. Frazer, campaign treasurer, at the Monongahela National Bank. The committee hopes to raise the \$25,000 before July 1.

## BUDGET OF \$5000 FOR WELFARE LEAGUE

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH  
JUNE 30, 1918

## Plans for Bettering Conditions of Colored Race Made at Recent Meeting.

For the purpose of interesting Columbus people in bettering conditions generally in the community for the colored race, a meeting was held recently of a committee appointed from the Federated Social and Industrial Welfare league, at the Chamber of Commerce, under the supervision of R. E. Bondy, secretary of the social service bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. W. J. Woodlin, chairman of the Welfare league, during the past year, presided and a talk was given by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, who came to Columbus to assist in reorganizing the board. He told of the achievements of 26 Urban leagues in the north, east, south and west.

The following board was named for the ensuing year: Rev. Irving Maurer, chairman; Dr. W. J. Woodlin, first vice president; J. K. Kittle, second vice president; Miss Anna Hughes, secretary; Foster Copeland, treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Caples, Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey, Mrs. E. W. Moore, Mrs. Eliza Johns, James M. Beatty, J. W. Williams, T. V. Taylor, Stockton Raymond, N. B. Allen and Rev. R. Doyle Phillips.

A budget of \$5000 was suggested to carry on the work of the coming year, \$4000 of which was pledged by the white members of the board and \$1000 by the colored members. Mrs. Jeffrey stated that if \$4500 of this amount is raised by the board she will give the remaining \$500 to complete the budget.

A membership campaign, for both renewals and new members, in order to raise the colored people's share of the budget, has been launched with headquarters at 114 East Long street. It will close July 1. A dinner has been held there each evening at which results were discussed and tabulated.

## Urban League Hopes Government Increase Production of War Needs

New York, June 28.—The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, with headquarters at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, is now in a campaign to help the government in the production of those goods that are essential to the prosecution of the war. Incidentally it is the hope of the league that out of the effort larger industrial opportunities for the race will follow. On Tuesday of last week Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the League, at the special invitation of the officials of the American Brass Company, addressed nearly 4,000 of its employees at Flag Day exercises held at the Buffalo branch of the company. The American Brass Company has seven branches at which it is making shell casings under government contract. During the month of May its production fell far short of its expectations, and Mr. Jones was sought by the management of the company to advise with them on methods to be used to get more regularity in attendance and efficiency in the men. Mr. Jones urged the men to be more prompt and regular in attendance, more guarded as to their health and moral life, more efficient in their labor and more friendly toward their fellow workmen—this as aids to increasing their productivity at this critical period in the nation's history. Before the Flag Day exercises there was a parade of the workmen headed by two bands and led by officials of the company.

On his return to New York Mr. Jones was summoned by telegram to Jenkins, Ky., where on Saturday last he began a tour of the coal fields operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, with headquarters in Wall street in New York City, for the purpose of stabilizing the Race miners, who have become somewhat disturbed over the prohibition wave. Reports have been circulated in Eastern Kentucky from certain points in Alabama that as Kentucky goes "dry" Alabama will become "wet." This rumor, which has no foundation, is reported to be causing some of the miners to leave their work, although the wages they are receiving are exceptionally high and their living conditions good.

The league, in sending Mr. Jones to the Kentucky coal fields, is thinking of the embarrassment to the government and to the nation that any reduction in the coal supply will cause at this time. Mr. Jones is making investigations of the treatment accorded the miners by the company, and will recommend improvements in housing, recreation and other features as he finds them needed. Mass meetings of the miners are being held to stir up their patriotism and to increase their general efficiency as aids to the war program.

Welfare Workers have been furnished to a powder plant, a shipbuilding co-operation, a zinc mining company, steel mills and a chemical plant—all war industries. It will be recalled that the league was instrumental in having the Secretary of Labor, Mr. William B. Wilson, appoint Dr. George Edmund Haynes of the league's staff as director of Negro economics to advise the U. S. Department of Labor on questions affecting Negro labor, especially in war industries.

An appeal for the support of this organization, which needs \$10,000 to complete its budget, has been sent out with the request that contributions be

sent to A. S. Frissell, Treasurer. The league accepts contributions of any size.

## NEW JERSEY NOW HAS A NEGRO

### WELFARE BUREAU.

Daily  
(Special Correspondent)

Trenton, N. J. March 4.—New Jersey has taken a step in advance of the other States of the Union by establishing in the Department of Labor the Negro Welfare Bureau.

This was done in the closing days of the Legislature last week when a bill establishing the Migrant Welfare and Employment Bureau was passed. It has been in existence since last November 1, by designation of Governor W. E. Edge, the officers of it being Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City director; T. Thomas Fortune of Trenton, assistant director and secretary; Dr. J. R. Hawkins of Atlantic City, medical inspector; Mrs. Pauline L. Baxter, of Newark, juvenile delinquent inspector.

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Whoever has any interest in the 1920 Presidential band wagon will do well to climb aboard NOW, and sit on the Government ownership plank.

Government ownership of railroads—and Government ownership of many other things—is THE issue in the United States. There isn't any other, and whoever fails to see it is gone politically.

## NEGRO FOR BILL A SUCCESS.

NEW YORK SUN  
MAY 1, 1918  
Jersey funds work for Many Colored Migrants.

TRENTON, N. J., May 1.—A report from officials of the Negro Welfare and Employment Bureau, which was legalized by the last Legislature in what was known as the "Migrant bill," shows that this new activity has succeeded in obtaining employment not only for negroes migrating from the South but also for negroes released from penal institutions and otherwise under handicap.

Branches of the work have been formed in many counties, resulting in free medical treatment of migrants, improvement of housing conditions and care of stranded soldiers. Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan totalling \$25,000 were also obtained.

"Among the number of men given employment are young men considered as confirmed loafers," says the report, "and they are making good."





## The Christian Life



### THE CHALLENGE OF THE MIGRATION MOVEMENT AND THE NEED OF A GREAT CENTENARY MISSIONARY RALLY IN THE C. M. E. CHURCH.

BY BISHOP R. A. CARTER

I have just returned home from an extended trip thru the great Northwest, having visited St. Louis, Chicago, Gary, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Clarksburgh, West Va. There are thousands of colored people in all of these cities from the South and Southwest and thousands will go unless conditions grow better, and lawlessness in the South is stamped out. Heretofore the few church houses in those cities have been sufficient for the colored people who were there. Since the migration of our people in such great numbers the church facilities are alarmingly inadequate. It is necessary to hold two services at the same time in many churches and then hundreds are turned away for lack of room. It is pathetic to have to tell people who attend one service not to return to the next so that a new crowd may be accommodated.

Yet that is just what must be done in many instances up that way now. THERE MUST BE MORE CHURCHES ESTABLISHED IN ALL OF THE LARGE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND EAST AND NORTHWEST FOR OUR PEOPLE OR SERIOUS RESULTS WILL OBTAIN IN THE FUTURE. The opportunity and duty of the C. M. E. Church are great and urgent. WE MUST BUY SOME OF THE VACANT WHITE CHURCHES OFFERED FOR SALE AT ONCE

AND PLACE SOME OF OUR BEST PASTORS IN THEM TO GATHER THE PEOPLE LEST THEY PERISH. There is no trouble to get a congregation or members as the old rigid denominational lines have been cast off up there and the people join wherever is nearest them and the preacher who knows how to attract. What is the paramount duty of our church at this moment?

First, the Bishops should meet in Cleveland, O., in October and launch a movement for a great centenary rally for \$500,000 with which to take advantage of the great opportunity which confronts us in the territory presided over by Bishops Phillips, Williams, Cleaves and the writer. At this meeting all of the general officers should be present to assist in launching the movement.

Second, every presiding elder and pastor should raise the entire five cent per capita assessment levied by the late General Conference for the Church Extension and Missionary Departments and send it to Secretaries Stout and Moore on a "RUSH ORDER." The Second Sunday in August should have the right of way for the missionary collection in every charge. It should be a Red Letter Day thruout the church. I can put two or more churches in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee and St. Louis before the annual conference if Drs. Stout and Moore have the money to assist me. I am sure Bishops Williams, Phillips and Cleaves can do the same in many places in their territory. LET THE LOYAL PRESIDING ELDERS AND PASTORS WAKE UP AND GET BUSY.

Of course, there are some of the pastors of the "big charges" who will

pay no attention to any appeal of this character. THEY WILL NOT HAVE TIME TO LISTEN TO ANY APPEAL UNTIL THE TIME ROLLS AROUND AGAIN FOR THEM TO APPEAL FOR VOTES FOR SOMETHING. I wish to warn them, however, that some of us have LONG MEMORIES AND WILL BE DEAF TO THEIR APPEAL WHEN THEY BEGIN TO APPEAL. Everybody who thinks the Bishops should meet in Cleveland and launch a great Centenary Missionary Rally drop a card to the editor of the Index and say so. It will help much. In the meantime WATCH THE INDEX AS SECRETARIES STOUT AND MOORE REPORT WHO HAS SENT ANY MONEY TO THEM. WATCH HOW FEW OF THE BIG GUNS WILL BE IN THE LIST.

P. S. The members of our church in Pittsburgh, Pa., are planning to raise \$1,000.00 in October. The people in Detroit are planning to do the same. The Pittsburgh folks say the Detroit folks can't do it, and that they will show Detroit how to raise money in Oct. What do Coar, Keith and Rivers say to that challenge? The Alabamians of Pittsburgh say the Alabamians of Detroit will have to come over to Pittsburgh before they can do anything like raising \$1,000. THE FIGHT IS ON I rather think Pittsburgh has the edge on Detroit at present and am fearful for poor old Detroit.

DR. R. R. WRIGHT APPOINTED TO

TAKE PENNA. SURVEY OF  
THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Feb. 23, 1918

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—The State Industrial Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry announced here last week after a special meeting that it had decided to take a complete survey and census of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Dr. R. R. Wright, of this city, editor of publications in this district for the African M. E. Church, has been appointed to

direct the work. The object of the survey is to find out how many Negroes there are in Pennsylvania, what proportion has come in from the South during the migration of the last year or two; what kinds of work they are doing; their economic and social standards, and their prospects for advancement. Inquiry also will be made as to the way Negroes in new settlements are being received by the white population, and in general by employers of labor. The housing situation, rates of pay, and similar questions, also will be studied.

Negroes are employed in virtually every big war industry in the Keystone State, and thousands of them have gone into agriculture, replacing white laborers, who have deserted the farms for the munitions factories. On the whole, the new element in the population has been assimilated without disorder, but in many sections, despite uniformly high wages, housing conditions are deplorable.

The Bureau of Employment has established a system under which it is hoped the shifting of labor will be minimized. Employers have been informed of the danger of going to distant points for labor, and have agreed to exhaust their own districts before going into other sections.

## DEPARTMENT TO PROBE CHARGES OF BAD HOUSING

PITTSBURGH, PA. DISPATCH  
MARCH 7, 1918

Council Orders Investigation by the City Solicitor

## BUS FRANCHISE TABLED

An investigation by the Law Department of housing conditions for imported Negro laborers was asked yesterday by the Councilmanic Health and Sanitation Committee on motion of P. J. McArdle. The motion requests the Law Department to ascertain whether the contractors or firms importing Negro labor are responsible for the housing conditions. In a resolution presented to Council Monday, by President John Herron, the Greenfield Board of Trade complains of "unsanitary and filthy" conditions which, it is said, are a menace to the city.

President Herron also announced that



the Urban League had prepared a report on the living conditions of Negro migrants, the report having been prepared by Abraham Epstein of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement House.

The same committee, on motion of Enoch Rauh, voted to urge that the collection of garbage and rubbish be speeded up.

The ordinance giving to the Pittsburgh Transportation Company the right to operate an auto bus line in Schenley and Highland parks was tabled.

City Solicitor Stephen Stone was requested to prepare a substitute bill that will leave the field open for competition and at the same time require assurance from the company or companies receiving the privilege of liability for accidents to passengers.

M Hoke Gottschall, secretary to Mayor E V Babcock, announced yesterday that Director Charles B Prichard of the Department of Public Safety had been instructed to enter prosecutions against persons throwing garbage and rubbish in streets and alleys. The Mayor has received numerous complaints about such violations of the law.

Director James F Malone of the Department of Supplies will advertise for bids for flags to be used in decoration of the offices of the Mayor and other city officials during the war.

## COMMENDS NEGRO WELFARE BUREAU

TRENTON N J TIMES  
MARCH 9, 1918

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The passage of Assembly Bill No. 8 and its approval by the Governor has made the Negro Welfare Bureau a reality under the Department of Labor. There developed during the discussion of the bill in the Legislature an opposition on the grounds of special legislation, such being unnecessary. Such legislation was humanitarian, not special. The group of citizens affected and interested happened to be colored. This bureau, if rightly conceived and directed, will be of social and economic benefit to this state. Additionally, it will be an attractive and profitable field of industrial readjustment and labor stability. Industrial and labor take in all phases of human work. The means of the livelihood of any group of people in any community determine their whole life and the equilibrium of that community. If the welfare of groups is organized and systematized, the returns to the state will demonstrate the economy of the expenditure.

This bureau is unique from the point of view that there is gripping the world a social-economic-industrial-judicial-religious restlessness. The middle class in all countries are gradually asserting their inherent independence and constitutional rights. Labor and its associations is the dependence of this class. Any agency whose function is to safeguard labor and its necessities is sound and economic.

The colored American and his industrial environment must be carefully developed and protected. This class of Americans is the most consistently patriotic and demonstratively trustworthy. So their liveli-

hood and protection of the same must be made safe for efficiency and enjoyment. While partisan politics begat the bureau, it must be divorced from politics entirely in order to become effectively serviceable and permanent. It anticipates the inevitable result of the world war; a more equitable racial recognition and proportional representation.

Its personnel must be men of racial integrity, conviction and religious practicability. Willing to sacrifice, belief in human possibilities, vision as to the future and firmness in decision are qualities necessary to members of this bureau.

The work of the bureau will be in general sociological, civic, economic, industrial, educational, religious and readjustive. As a clearing-house, the welfare of the colored people of this state can be unified and given constructiveness. The bureau ought to be supported for the growth and returns it will render the state.

F. G. FENDERSON, M. A.  
Freehold, March 7.

## NEW JERSEY HAS A NEGRO WELFARE BUREAU

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)  
TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey has taken a step in advance of the other States of the Union by establishing in the Department of Labor the Negro Welfare Bureau. This was done in the closing days of the legislature last week when a bill establishing the Migrant Welfare and Employment Bureau was passed.

The Bureau has been in existence since November 1, last, having been designated as such by Governor William E. Edge, in response to the need of the work of the bureau and a platform promise of the Republican party.

The officers of the bureau are: Isaac F. Nutter, Atlantic City, director; T. Thomas Fortune, Trenton, assistant director and secretary; Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Atlantic City, medical inspector; Mrs. Pauline L. Baxter, Newark, juvenile delinquent inspector. Under the operations of the bill the work of the Bureau will be greatly extended.

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Among those who worked earnestly for the passage of the bill, which had strong opposition from some members of the race who called it class legislation, were A. C. Gibson, George Bates, Elijah Johnson and Mrs. Pauline Baxter of Essex county; James Robeson, Robert Hartgrove and J. C. Carter of Hudson; William Kline of Union; John Huggs of Passaic; Dr. L. L. Carrothers, Samuel Gordon and Mr. Fortune of Mercer; Dr. E. B. Terry of Atlantic City and the Rev. H. T. Van Pelt of Englewood.

## HUMAN PROGRESS

# CAMPAIGN TO AID NEGROES LIVING IN COLUMBUS NOW

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH  
MAY 8, 1918

### Effort to Teach Newcomers How to Care for Their Own Health.

### SERIES OF SERMONS

#### Many Threatened With Tuberculosis Because Not Adjusted to Climate.

A health campaign has been inaugurated under the auspices of the federated Social and Industrial Welfare Movement for the Negro and Columbus will do its share in the work of making it a success.

Pastors of the Columbus churches are asked to preach sermons on health, and point out the needs of the negroes who have come to Ohio in the past year.

A list of subjects has been prepared and ministers of Columbus are earnestly requested to use them as texts. The following are suggested:

"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness," the subject assigned to Rev. George L. Davis, Shiloh Baptist church; "The Importance of a Sound Mind and a Sound Body," Rev. J. W. Galloway, St. Paul, A. M. E. church; "The Importance of Physical Strength and Character in a Successful Life," Rev. E. W. Moore, Second Baptist church; "Art Thou in Health My Brethren?" Rev. E. L. Gilliam, Eleventh Street M. E. church; "Bodily Cleanliness a Necessity," Rev. R. Doyle, Phillips Union Grove church; "Health and Morals," Rev. J. W. Carter, Bethany Baptist church; "So Live that Thy Days May be Long in the Land Which the Lord Thy God Giveth Thee," Rev. John Bailey, Hawthorne Street M. E. church.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

At the Mt. Vernon Avenue A. M. E. church a fine program along these lines has been given. A talk on "The Joy of Living," was given by Mr. E. W. Roehm, physical director of the Central Y. M. C. A.; "How to Prevent Disease," by Dr. W. A. Method.

Neighborhood meetings were held during the week at the following places: Champion Avenue school, Spring Street school, Ohio Avenue

day nursery and the Godman Guild house.

In orders that the dangers of tuberculosis may be shown, it is the plan to exhibit motion pictures which portray the ravages of tuberculosis. This will be one of the most important parts of this work for the betterment of conditions among negroes. That race is peculiarly susceptible to the disease, and it is very necessary that they be taught how to prevent it.

### CLINICS AND TRACTS.

In order that those negroes threatened with tuberculosis may have every advantage to safeguard them from the disease, during this campaign there will be clinics held at the dispensary for tuberculosis in East Long street.

Tracts on "Health and Disease" will be distributed at the public meetings, and there will also be a house to house canvas made to instruct negro women in the methods of prevention of disease.

The Welfare League urges that all the negroes who have recently come North attend these meetings, and read the literature on the subject. They will then be better able to adjust themselves to the new climate and conditions in general.

It has been a particularly hard winter on these newcomers to the North, and the number of cases of pneumonia has been appalling. Many of them have died, and that has taken away the bread-winners of the families so newly come North, and have not become domesticated.

The white people of Columbus are interested in these problems of the colored race, and they have shown commendable willingness to help them in every possible way. While this campaign is in progress is good time to show this helpfulness and aid the negroes in learning how to care for their health.

## CITY FACING BIG HOUSING PROBLEM

PITTSBURG PA SUN  
APRIL 11, 1918

### Urban League Says Conditions Among Negroes in Hill District Are Bad.

Council was informed yesterday, at a hearing granted to the members of the Urban League, that housing conditions in the Hill district and other parts of the city where the normal population has been greatly increased by the influx of munitions laborers, are rapidly becoming intolerable. Council has no solution for the problem, but the United States Government, which is investigating similar conditions in other cities, may be appealed to.

Most of the facts were presented by Abram Epstein, who has made a survey of housing conditions as they related to the Negro, in particular, and

Prof. Francis Tyson, who has made several investigations in this and other cities for the Government. According to the report, sheds as well as basements are serving the purpose of lodging houses.

William H. Davis, director of public health, told council his department had found conditions bad. He said that, while it seemed cruel to tolerate such conditions, it was not so bad as turning the people into the street.

The estimates showed there are in the city approximately 18,000 Negroes, who have come here to work in munitions and other plants. In many cases lodging houses are being worked 24 hours a day, the night workers going to bed when those who are employed in daytime get up. In many instances several families occupy one or two rooms, and in one instance six families were using one cook stove.

It was also shown that a system of profiteering had sprung up, and that exorbitant prices were being charged for unsanitary quarters. Council was especially interested in one property which, on the basis of its assessed valuation, is making a return of about 50 per cent. In addition to the two investigators mentioned, the Urban League was represented by Walter A. Gray, John T. Clark and A. R. Lewis. Council will investigate further.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL  
MAY 30, 1918

### WILL LOOK AFTER WELFARE OF NEGRO MIGRATORS.

The Rev. J. S. Woods, warden of the Booker T. Washington Social and Industrial center of Milwaukee, and Secretary J. W. Minor, accompanied by the Rev. L. W. Owens, Aurora, Ill., have just returned from an extensive trip through the east and south, studying the labor conditions among the colored people, who are migrating from the south. The gradual stream of migration from the central southern states will find its way into Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and even farther west. Hundreds of these people will be scattered throughout the northern states.

The Booker T. Washington center has undertaken to meet the new condition by establishing a bureau of investigation and general information, a free employment bureau, for both men and women, and a home for working women. Since the opening of the settlement, Nov. 1, 1917, over 400 men and ninety-six women have found employment through the bureau, 126 men and fifteen women and children have found shelter in the center, and 180 free lodgings and 263 meals have been furnished. Medical aid has been given to the sick.

The central building is located at 318 Cherry-st, and contains forty-eight modern finished rooms. Donations of books, clothing, etc., are welcome.

MILWAUKEE WIS NEWS  
MARCH 29, 1918

### PLAN LEAGUE TO CARE FOR NEGROES FROM SOUTH

Plans for the organization of an industrial league for negroes to care for those who come North, were discussed Thursday evening at a meeting of local colored men in the Booker T. Washington Social and Industrial institute, 318 Cherry street. According to the Rev. J. S. Woods, who is in charge of the institute, another meeting will be held next Thursday evening.



## FAIR PLAY FOR NEGRO.

**Position of Race in Country's Economic Affairs is Ably Presented at Meeting of Detroit Review Club; Migration From South is Under Pressure of Labor Needs of Northern Industries, Says Advocate in Eloquent Plea for Justice.**

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS  
NOVEMBER 24, 1918  
The subject for the meeting of November 18 at the Detroit Review club was "Negro Migration." As the opening number, the club chorus sang a Negro lullaby, written by Sigmund Spaeth, and arranged by Frank Rix to Dvorack's "Humoreske." They responded to an encore by leading the club in singing "Smiles," one of the war songs, Mrs. H. D. Murray singing the verse.

Before the arrival of the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Helen Stewart, chairman for the day, introduced the subject of Negro migration. Mrs. Leon Haywood read a short sketch, giving a glowing account of the creditable way the Negro had responded as a soldier to the call of his country.

Miss Meta Pelham gave an interesting and enlightening paper on the subject of the present migration of such large numbers of her race. She prefaced her address with the happy thought that, while our viewpoints might clash, if sparks of life were united it would be well, for light is needed on this subject.

The Negro is not a pioneer. Strange though it may appear, he loves the south. Its blue sky, bright sunshine, perhaps because it approximates the environment of his ancestors; and only intolerable conditions have forced him to seek a home elsewhere. Conditions that bring about this migration are store orders which keep him hopelessly in debt; inadequate schools which keep the children in the helpless ignorance of their fathers, the whipping post and lynching bee.

However, the southern Negro at present is no so much migrating as he is being imported, and he is brought exactly as he was brought from Africa to America—because the white men needs him. He is needed now in the factory and workshop just as he was needed in the tobacco fields and cotton plantations. Because of this need the Closed Door of the northern factory has been forced open. In Detroit alone the cash value of jobs secured during 1916 was \$6,313,932. The south has lost potentially and the north has actually gained. It is another proof of the platitude that what is morally right in the end proves economically profitable. No matter how necessary the motive that prompted it, the north has surely no financial reason for regretting that it has opened the door of opportunity for this oppressed race.

Miss Pelham believes that his previous training has bred servility, impertinence and moral irresponsibility, but that in his new environment with its businesslike methods he will learn thrift, economy and self-repression. While many of them are using their new found wealth as a child with a new toy, more and more are buying homes and beginning the practice of thrift.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS  
NOVEMBER 24, 1918

Dr. W. H. Vail Made Head of Negro Welfare League  
TRENTON N J GAZETTE  
APRIL 10, 1918

Dr. W. H. Vail was elected president of the State Negro Welfare League at its annual business session at Newark. Dr. Vail was proposed for this office by Augustus V. Hamburg, the retiring president, who was nominated for reelection, but declined to permit his name to be considered. In withdrawing his name Mr. Hamburg explained that while interested in the work he felt he must retire because of the pressure of many responsibilities, especially as he was under orders of the war department and must give much time to the appeal work of the second division board in the army selective service system.

Other officers elected were according to the ticket reported by Miss Virginia Robinson, chairman of the nominating committee, as follows: Vice presidents, Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange; Dr. George Cannon, Jersey City, and Rev. T. D. Bolden; secretary-treasurer, A. W. MacDougall. A board of managers of

sixty-three members was also elected, including a large number who served in that capacity last year.

A report by the treasurer, Mr. MacDougall, showed receipts up to January amounting to \$1,502.01, and expenditures of \$836.71. Receipts to March, including the balance on hand January 1, were stated as totaling \$814.29 and expenditures during that period \$515.55, leaving a balance March 1 of \$298.74.

TRENTON N J GAZETTE  
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

### EXPLOITING THE NEGRO.

It is to be feared that Dr. Roundtree, with his "bleeding heart," will not be able to head off the passage of the Roberts bill creating a welfare employment bureau for "Migrants." The measure is said to have the backing of the administration, and since there are a number of colored near-leaders standing about looking for positions, the chances are that the bill will be passed in order to land a few of the applicants, whether the cost to the state is \$8,000 a year, as estimated by some, or \$25,000, as figured by others.

It matters but little whether the beneficiaries are called Negroes or Migrants, there is no need for a separate bureau to look after their interests, and there certainly has been nothing to indicate that men of their race can do the work more efficiently than the agencies which have been provided for looking after the interests of the Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Chinamen and men, women and children of other nationalities who have come into New Jersey, either before or since the breaking out of the war.

The charge was made on the floor of the House that an attempt was being made by the majority to exploit voters, and there is evidence to show that this is the fact. There is satisfaction in knowing that many of the more intelligent and influential colored men realize what is being attempted and are showing their resentment. In view of the division the Roberts bill will be a good one for the Senate to kill. Incidentally that will be doing a good turn for the Governor.

DETROIT MICH TIMES  
APRIL 20, 1918

## SEGREGATION OF NEGROES STIRS WILLIS

R. J. Willis, colored attorney, has addressed a letter to A. Link, divi-

sion master mechanic of the Michigan Central railroad, protesting against a recent order which the attorney claims has the effect of segregating the colored employees of the road and making "the same invidious distinction as is made in Mississippi and Georgia." Willis claims that such a distinction is in opposition to the public sentiment of Michigan and obnoxious to the majority of people. He points out that colored men have offered their services to the country and are exhibiting their loyalty to a degree equal, if not superior, to that of any other race.

"You have never found any German spies among the colored men," Mr. Willis declares.

## PRAISES CITY FOR ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO

SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS  
MARCH 6, 1918

Rev Dr W. N. De Berry Says White People Give Commendable Aid

### IN THE HOUSING PROBLEM

More Than 1000 Colored Persons Have Come from South in Last Two Years

### LITTLE TROUBLE TO POLICE

St John's Institutional Work Assists in Employment and Religious Activities

Dwelling upon the industrial opportunities that have been accorded the Negroes who have come to this city, and the friendly manner in which the white people here have absorbed them into the community, Rev Dr W. N. De Berry, pastor of St John's Congregational church, spoke at the business men's luncheon at the railroad Young Men's Christian association this noon on "What Springfield is doing for its colored population."

Dr De Berry said more that 1000 colored persons have come into this city from the South during the past two years, the influx being caused chiefly by the oppression of the Negroes in the South and the demand for laborers in the North. Most of the Negroes that have come North are laborers, he said, and he added that the war industries, which are being conducted mostly in the North, attracted the colored people here. Those who have come to this city, he said, have promptly been given employment at good wages.

The newcomers, he said, encountered several problems of adjustment,

but all of them have been solved without excessive difficulty. This has been due to the aid from white people of this city. He spoke particularly of the housing problem. He said the colored persons here have been able to do as well in this respect as they have in any other northern community, and much better than in many, the church having rendered much help.

He said the Negroes have not been segregated in this city, although a considerable number of them have located in the North end of the city.

Dr e Berry admitted that he feared there might be some troublemakers of the rougher element among the large number of Negroes that have come here during the last two years, but he said practically all of them have entered quietly into the life of the community. He quoted Chief of Police Quilty in saying that the colored population of the city gave him very little trouble in comparison to those of other races.

Dr De Berry particularized on the work done by the employment bureau of St John's parish, the boys' club and other organizations for the Negroes here. He said that St John's church possesses the largest institutional facilities for the colored people of any city in the North.

## Is Considerate to Negro Race

Rev. W. N. DeBerry Praises City for Attitude Toward Colored Men.

That Springfield is continually doing more for its colored population was the message brought by Rev. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, to the men present at the business men's luncheon at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. this noon. "For the past two years there has been an increased consideration for the Negroes of this city," said the pastor. "The people of my race in Springfield have been given enlarged opportunities in the industries, openings have been found for them and the people of this city have manifested a cordial spirit toward newcomers from the South. These strangers are for the most part deserving working people and they have been looked after and have not been segregated. We all appreciate the friendly attitude of the city."

Within the last two years about a hundred have taken their places very in the life of the city." Dismissing the problem of getting homes for people who have come here, the speaker showed how difficult it is to find rents for them. It is difficult to obtain ordinary housing for the colored, though the problem still exists in some quarters against employing them in any higher occupations.

DeBerry hazarded the opinion that this spring would see quite an increase of colored in the city, though not a reason for the immigration due to the prejudice of the South. But what is the South's loss is the North's gain.

Considerable attention was devoted to the institutional work which St. John's Church is accomplishing along



lines that have been described. Rev. Mr. DeBerry has been invited to address the colored students at Yale University Sunday; there are about 25 Negroes at Yale and the Springfield pastor is glad of the opportunity to speak to them.

#### NEWARK N. J. NEWS

APRIL 9, 1918

### Dr. W. H. Vail Made Head Of Negro Welfare League

Dr. W. H. Vail was elected president of the State Negro Welfare League at its annual business session yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Vail was proposed for this office by Augustus V. Hamburg, the retiring president, who was nominated for re-election, but declined to permit his name to be considered. In withdrawing his name Mr. Hamburg explained that while interested in the work he felt he must retire because of the pressure of many responsibilities, especially as he was under orders of the War Department and must give much time to the appeal work of the Second Division Board in the army selective service system.

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A report by the treasurer, Mr. MacDougall, showed receipts up to January amounting to \$1,502.01 and expenditures of \$836.71. Receipts to March, including the balance on hand January 1, were stated as totaling \$814.29 and expenditures during that period \$515.55, leaving a balance March 1 of \$298.74.

Practical accomplishments in improving housing conditions, employment and recreational facilities were told in a report presented by William M. Ashby, executive secretary, who also mentioned social welfare and relief work done by a committee of friendly visitors. The league was able to furnish a list of rooms and apartments for fifty colored laborers when asked to do so by the Submarine Boat Corporation, Mr. Ashby's report showed. It told also of the study of negro housing in this city made by him. In this connection he expressed appreciation for the publicity given this subject by the News. At the close of the meeting the league adopted a resolution of thanks to the News and to Mr. Hamburg.

In bettering employment conditions the league not only placed 233 men and women but Mr. Ashby gave a number of talks in industrial plants employing negro labor. In this field Mr. Ashby suggested the league is handicapped by its small force of workers. Many calls for labor cannot be answered because of the inadequacy of the league's office facilities.

The recreation center established by the Board of Education in response to an appeal for the use of a school as a community center was reported by Mr. Ashby and the opening of a room for a colored boys' club by the Female Charitable Society was also acknowledged. Co-operation of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision, the Department of Health and various private societies was mentioned.

Members of the league expressed the hope that a larger number of white people would attend the second annual public meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian Church next Monday night at 8 o'clock. The speakers expected are Mayor Gillen, Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson, pastor of the church; Rev. A. E. Rankin, chaplain of the 349th Field Artillery; Miss Nannie Burroughs, the campaign last year. It was agreed that the period should extend from April 22 to May 4.

At the meeting besides Dr. Craster were Mrs. Gustave W. Gehin, Miles W. Beemer, secretary of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision; Deputy Director Van Dyne of Improvement.

#### MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL

JANUARY 5, 1918

### TO PROTECT NEGRO LABOR.

Sheriff Tate Pledges Co-operation to Lumbermen in Campaign.

Assurances that troubles with deputies which are attributed in part to the exodus of negro laborers would be remedied were given yesterday by Sheriff Tate to a committee from the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, headed by S. B. Anderson, president of the Anderson-Tully Company.

It was charged recently by the lumbermen that sheriff's deputies extorted money from the negroes on the slightest provocation, and that negro laborers were being driven to other fields. The collection of the road tax was cited especially.

Sheriff Tate agreed to co-operate fully with the lumbermen to protect the negro laborers, although he contended that his deputies were not entirely at fault.

#### PITTSBURGH MAIL

APRIL 30, 1918

### BUREAU HELPFUL TO NEGROES.

Trenton, N. J., To-day. A report from officials of the negro welfare and employment bureau shows that this new activity has secured employment not only for negroes migrating from the South, but also for negroes released from penal institutions and otherwise under a handicap.

#### PITTSBURGH POST

JUNE 27, 1918

### Negro Mission Starts Second Week of Drive

The campaign for \$25,000 to put the Provident Rescue Mission at 33 and 35 Fullerton street on a sound and permanent basis entered its second week yesterday with brighter prospects of the goal being reached than when the first week was started. The prompt indorsement of the mission, its work and its campaign by the Chamber of Commerce gave the fund considerable momentum.

Because only \$5,000 of the fund had been raised in the one week the campaign committee and the board of directors decided to extend the campaign until July 1. J. D. Fraser, who is cashier of the Monongahela National Bank, is special treasurer for the campaign. S. H. Fuller, whose offices are at 964 Union Arcade building, is the treasurer of the board of directors. Contributions may be sent to either.

#### HARTFORD CONN TIMES

APRIL 23, 1918

### COLORED WELFARE LEAGUE.

A Southern Colored Welfare league was organized, April 18, at H. G. Griffin's home, No. 7 Huntley place, this city. The purposes of this association are to care for the sick, bury the dead, educational advancements, promotion of health, sociability, politics, civic interest,

lectures and amusement. Men and women from 18 years upward are permitted to join the organization. The officers are: The Rev. G. S. Clark, president; H. G. Griffin, secretary; J. W. Wood, treasurer; the Rev. H. Bivins, chaplain.

### Fund for Negro Mission

### Still Short of Goal Set

PITTSBURGH PA TIMES

JULY 7, 1918

Men and women prominent in business and in philanthropy will join the directors of the Provident Rescue Mission in a special meeting tomorrow noon in the office of the treasurer of the board of directors, S. H. Fuller, 964 Union Arcade Building. The pastors of several churches today will announce the meeting and the desire of the directors to receive in conference all who are at all interested in philanthropical work and especially the welfare of the Negro.

The \$25,000 fund for the purchase and improvement of the building at 33 and 35 Fullerton street is still several thousand dollars' short of the mark. If the mission is to be continued, and it is the only rescue mission in all Pennsylvania for the Negro, and if the thousands of Southern Negroes who have come and are coming to the Pittsburgh district for employment, are to be properly guided and employed, at least \$25,000 must be raised for the Provident Rescue Mission.

### GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS

JANUARY 6, 1918

### NORTHERN ORGANIZATIONS

### HELP NEGRO MIGRATION

"Straggling up with no other aim than to get North and wait for the golden manna to fall," several hundred thousand negroes have during the last eighteen months been lured to the industrial centers by "fabulous tales of the wealth to be had almost for the asking." How they have crowded into existing colonies already congested, how from sheer ignorance they have drifted into misdemeanor and disease, and how many cities have held their hands in the hope, since dispersed, that the supreme court of the United States might render a decision enabling them to create new, segregated colonies for the new labor forces—this is not the only story of negro migration during that period, says the Survey.

Against it, there is a story of careful adjustment to new circumstances, of stimulation to self-help, of education, of prophylaxis, of job-finding and vocational guidance—the story, in short, of groups of socially-minded negroes and whites in twenty-six cities affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Eleven new groups were formed during the last year.

The annual convention of the league on Dec. 5 and its annual report were largely devoted to a discussion of these efforts. In Trenton and Chicago housing surveys have been made. Philadelphia has organized more particularly the colored high school population. Quite a number of cities have opened community centers for negroes. The big brother and sister movement has been advanced, labor bureaus, settlement houses and health centers have been opened.

In some places travelers' aid work has more particularly been improved. In Hartford, Conn., 1,200 colored persons, 856 of them students sent through the league's New York office, have been employed in the tobacco fields. Two great employers, the Bush Terminal Company in Brooklyn and the Newport News Building Company, have been induced to employ negro labor advisers and welfare workers for their colored employees. Similar experiments are planned in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The work of the league, owing to the new migration of the race and the new problems which this has created in the Northeastern states, has grown so fast that the supply of trained leaders has given out, and the New York office has to face the task, with unfor-

tunately very insufficient financial resources, of training new workers as rapidly as possible.

### NEGRO MIGRATION CREATES DIFFICULT INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

6-18-18  
BUSH TERMINAL FORCED TO CALL IN SURVEY EXPERTS AND WELFARE WORKER.

Not long ago the Bush Terminal Warehouse Corporation found itself in a maze of difficulties with its Negro labor. The officials appealed to the New York League on Urban Conditions among Negroes for advice and assistance. The League refused to act unless it could be permitted to make a survey. Permission was granted and the League found that more than seventy-five per cent of the men had been less than two years away from the South. The Survey also showed that the men were not well understood by their northern employers; that sometimes the foreman had made no attempt to understand them or learn why so many of them were leaving their jobs. A welfare worker was installed.

This worker looked into the home conditions of the men, If a man did not come to work, the worker went and found out why. He also endeavored to give the man a new set of working standards, a new point of view as to what is due an employer, a better understanding of the value of his work in the big scheme of things. The laborer was made to feel that he was a necessary link in the whole chain of organization; that the firm counted on him just as it counted on men higher up; that without his work and the work of others like him, the whole organization would go to pieces.

The Negroes were also taught the part which they may have in winning the war. The second week after the welfare worker was installed the increase in the number of men who worked regularly was over one hundred per cent; the third week there was a further increase of fifty per cent.

Similar work has been started by the Urban League at Hog Island and in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other places.

Large migrations of workers, particularly of the Negroes from the South to the North, are developing immense and complicated social problems in almost every large industrial center in the country. These new situations illustrate most effectively how necessary it is for the church to have a new home missionary program for the new age. The Urban League is rendering a distinct, patriotic service which contributes to the winning of the war. The church is in a place to render similar service.

Justice Advocate

Negroes in Springfield, Mass.

The recent exodus of Negroes from the South to the North has given rise to some very acute housing problems. The city of Springfield, Mass., suddenly found its Negro population increased by more than one third. St. John's Congregational Church, located near the colored section, has opened a splendid apartment house to Negroes under supervision. This supervision will include instruction in hygiene, sanitation, and kindred subjects designed to make the Negro a better lessee and caretaker. Much of the objection to Negro tenants has been their ignorance of the care of property and in this instance the Church is doing yeoman service in remedying an evil at its source. The institutional activities of this Church are also calculated to meet the needs of the colored constituency. The block just opened consists of eight apartments with bath, laundry, and all the modern equipment. The profit that accrues from rentals will go to the development of the institutional activities of the Church.



# 6,000 Negro Workmen Due To Arrive In Detroit By May Day; Aid In Solving Giant Industrial Problems of City

DETROIT MICH TIMES  
APRIL 12, 1918

By W. J. BLACK.

Six thousand additional Negro workmen are expected in Detroit by May day. Of these several thousand are expected to join the Ford industrial forces.

Detroit's colored ghetto has increased in population from 5,500 in 1910 to more than 30,000.

No longer fugitives from slavery, coming north over the "underground railroad" on which Detroit was a station, these new workers for the industrial north are eagerly imported by those who deal in labor as a commodity.

This Negro migration reaches its fullest flight in the spring like the migrating birds. Last year 11,000 colored persons joined the exodus for Detroit and were parceled out here as producers in the great Detroit mill. This year three times this number can be assimilated, if they can be had. Already the "levee" at Gratiot-ave. and St. Antoine-st., has taken on the appearance of a Louisville ghetto.

Housing conditions became wretched in the St. Antoine-st. ghetto where the landlords doubled the rent, as is usual, for colored persons, and the families doubled up in rooms.

The Detroit Urban League for the Improvement of Conditions Among Colored People forced the issue and Detroit presently discovered that it had three Negro localities, one in Hamtramck, east of Joseph Campau-ave., with 2,000 colored people, and one along Scotten-ave., between Warren west and Tireman-aves.

This heira to Detroit was not accomplished without some conflicts in the housing and the assimilating of them. Race disturbances on a small scale have occurred, but the contrast is broad between the Negro in Detroit industry and the Negro in East St. Louis where politics, southern whites, and the herding of the new workers in large bodies in one industry created an "ignition plant" and produced the pogrom.

"Detroit is assimilating the colored workmen in a very good spirit," said Forrester B. Washington, head of the local branch of the Urban league. "The colored workman is proving capable wherever he is given a chance."

"Detroit being an open shop town,

is the colored workman not being especially sought because he has never been unionized?" Washington was asked. His office signs showed the league branch to be virtually the employment office of the local Employers' league.

"Possibly. Union labor ignored the colored man. Union labor was an aristocracy of skilled workmen. Along came the unskilled labor organizers with their I. W. W. antagonistic to both union labor and to employers. And now comes the colored man as the new factor."

"Have there been belated attempts to organize the colored worker?"

"Yes. Union labor men here have been making their influence felt, but no headway has been made," Washington said.

The more shrewd local labor organizers see now that the colored labor supply is a new and formidable obstacle to unionizing, because the colored man throws his lot in with the employer naturally. It was not southern capitalists who crushed the Negro in East St. Louis, nor are southern lynching mobs usually made up of anything but poor white laborers.

"Why is the untrained, rural colored worker, who never saw a machine more complex than a buckboard until he started out from Caroline for the Ford plant in Detroit, so eagerly sought?" Washington was asked.

"Because he can speak English," was the response. "He can be told what to do and he is willing to do it if he can. Of course the colored worker will not fill the present Detroit demand for highly skilled workers. And there is no demand for ordinary skilled workers like carpenters. But the colored workman solves the north's unskilled labor problem better than the foreign-tongued and ignorant immigrant of yesterday."

"The trouble is to get the needed supply of colored workmen in the south. Some southern counties impose a tax of \$1,000 upon an agent who solicits labor to leave the county. Wages have risen in the south to meet the competition. Still, they will come, and especially to Detroit."

"Does union labor fear the colored workmen as 'cheap labor'?"

"Colored labor is not cheap labor. These workers get the best wages that are going. There is no discrimination on that score. The col-

ored man is imitative. He likes to eat well and to dress well and to spend. He is not like the southern European who will live in a house without a table. All this white union laborers know very well."

Last year Detroit colored workmen drew \$10,000,000 in wages more than in any previous year. This year the colored earnings will run up above \$15,000,000. The wage testifies to a portion of their value to the community. The profits on their work added to this would indicate how valuable they are to us, just as they were the chief economic value to the south.

Aside from accepting the Negroes as fresh material for keeping factory wheels humming, keeping wages down to normal, offering new sources of industrial wealth and otherwise helping to maintain the "quick hiring and quick firing" order of industrial democracy, have the Detroit importers of Negroes looked after the social needs of the new arrivals?

Washington, who is a Yale graduate, and is a colored expert in economics, was able to say for Detroit that the factory owners paid little or no attention to the place where the new-comer might lay his head after he got here, but he was not able to place the responsibility for this neglect upon any particular manufacturer.

"Contrary to the usual expectation, Detroit factories do not import Negroes under contract in large bodies," he said. "They can't be had in the south in that way, and besides no given Detroit manufacturer would like to take the responsibility of importing to his home city a large colony of colored men. These men come individually or in small groups and quickly find work thru the Employers' association after they get here."

"The work of social organization housing, and welfare promotion is done by our own society, and not by the employing manufacturer."

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER  
OCTOBER 3, 1918

DISCUSS NEGRO PROGRAMS.

Church Workers of Middle Western Cities Meet Here.

Rev. C. A. Brooks, national secretary of work among foreign speaking people of the Northern Baptist convention, New York city; Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, general secretary of the Woman's

Baptist Missionary Society, and Rev. Dr. Brink, educational secretary of work among the negroes of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, met yesterday in Antioch Baptist church, Central avenue S. E. and E. 24th street, with representatives of the colored Baptist churches of middle western cities to discuss the new negro problems of emigration and education.

Plans were formulated for establishing a community center for the colored migrants of Cleveland.

## NEGRO EXODUS TO THE "NAWTH"

Whole Sections of the South  
Have Practically Been  
Depopulated

SITUATION IS APPALLING

Only Hand of Welcome Outstretched  
for the Black Man Who Goes to  
the North is the Saloon-  
keeper's

Elsie McCormick in the Century  
Bulletin

"Want to go to work for me this season, Jerry?"

"Sorry, suh, but Ah can't."

"Why not, Jerry?"

"Goin' Nawth, suh."

"What are you going to do there?"

"Ah don't know, suh; Ah'm just goin' Nawth."

Multiply this conversation by about 75,000 and you have a fair idea of what has been going on in many sections below the Mason-Dixon line for the past eighteen months.

The black man has moved in mass from the plantation laborer, whose only baggage is a pair of overalls, to the well-to-do farmer who owns several hundred acres of cotton, the Negro left his home in the south to try his fortune in an unfriendly climate and amid new conditions.

The exact number of colored people who migrated northward will not be known until the publication of the next census. Conservative estimates place it at 750,000, while other approximations are as high as 1,000,000. Whole districts in Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina have been depopulated. Cotton is unpicked and other crops go unharvested. The

Southern planter offered treble the usual wages, but his inducements brought no answer. The negro shook the dust of the South from his feet and turned his face toward the promised land above the Mason-Dixon line, his guide being the pillars of smoke from the great industrial plants.

It is no light thing for a family to leave its home of decades for a new and untried country. It means the disruption of ties, homesickness, uncertainty. When families numbered by the hundred thousand make such a move, they must be impelled by a powerful force—something stronger than a desire to earn a dollar or so more a day. Many tried to explain the exodus solely in terms of the pay envelope. Ask the officers of the National Urban League and they will tell you that a desire for better schools furnished the greatest impetus. The Rev. Charles A. Tindley, pastor of Calvary church in Philadelphia and a leader in negro Methodism, gives as the chief reason a revolt against what the colored man has interpreted as racial injustice.

Whether it was love of learning, fear for their lives, or lure of the dollar sign which sent them on, the fact remains that fully 750,000 negroes have left the cane and cotton fields for the north. They have found the school facilities and the public libraries. They have found that they can earn as much money in a day as they formerly received in a week. But they have also found bad air, poor sanitation, dirt, and incredibly high rents.

The north was not prepared for the invasion. The newcomers were unable to find homes. Many of them wandered around the depots until the police drove them away, and then tumbled into anything that had at least four walls and a roof. In Detroit 15,000 negroes are living in a district which was formerly considered inadequate for 3,000. Half of the houses have no baths, yet the rent is five dollars a room, seventy-five cents more a room than white people pay in the same kind of dwellings. The coming of the negro was a harvest day for the real estate man. Rents increased anywhere from 50 per cent to 350 per cent. The pay envelope that looks so big at the factory becomes thin and anaemic after the rent is collected.

Detroit is not the only city where such conditions exist. In Newark, New Jersey, negroes are paying \$35 a month for ramshackle, germ-breed-



ing quarters that Lithuanians formerly rented for \$13. Fourteen men and women were found living in two small rooms with no running water. Despite the constant watchfulness of the board of health, the negro death rate rose to 18 per thousand, an extremely high rate for an American city.

Labor passed resolutions favoring the organization of negroes, local unions have not been overanxious to accept black members. But there has been no dearth of work, and even in the unskilled occupations wages have been unusually high.

The negro women have a different story. Accustomed only to working out in the cotton fields, they found themselves untrained for any form of industry in the north. Even those who had been domestics at home soon discovered that northern housewives had little patience with leisurely southern methods. Most of the plantation women are doing hard labor at very low pay. Others chose the alternative for working, thereby wrecking their own lives and adding a further problem to the overtaxed negro question.

It is after working hours that the immigrant's difficulties begin. Plantation negroes are noisy. They are used to shouting at each other across the fields, to saluting their friends in a familiar and, by no means, subdued way. The colored people of the city are not eager to welcome newcomers whose manners bear the trademark of the plantation. Even many of the church members are in no special rush to shake hands with the immigrants when they visit the services.

But there is one social leader who doesn't care at all how noisy his guests are, so long as some of the noise is directed around the cash-register. This is the gentleman in the white coat with the habit of exchanging money for headaches. Not finding the social life they enjoyed at home and not knowing any other means of recreation in the city, many of the negroes have become steady patrons of the white-coated gentleman.

Sunday no longer means go-to-church day for the migrant colored man. There are no churches for him to go to. At one negro church in New York, those who attend in the morning are told not to come back in the evening, so that more people can be accommodated.

"At a great outdoor revival meeting held in Philadelphia, 10,000 negroes declared their intention of becoming

Christians," said Dr. Tindley. "After the services, they crowded round to find out where they could go to church. We were obliged to turn them away, to tell them there was no room. They drifted away, disappointed, unable to understand why the church that led them to Christ had no place for them within its walls."

Dr. Tindley's church, with a seating capacity of 1,000, has a membership of 4,000. This is typical of practically every colored church in the path of the negro invasion.

The back-bone of the exodus is broken now. Awakened by the industrial havoc which followed the colored man's departure, the South is offering him libraries, better schools and higher wages. The depots of northern cities are no longer crowded with dusky faces and bandana-covered bundles. But the negroes who did leave their homes have shown no tendency to return. Much as they sigh for the Carolina cotton fields and the rice lands of Alabama, the memory of the injustices they suffered keeps them in the shadow of the northern smokestacks.

A promised land without churches, without cleanliness, without fresh air! A promised land where the bartender extends the one cordial welcome! This was what the negro found at the end of his exodus. What answer has the north to give to the appeal of the colored man's mass movement?



Labor-1918

## Migration.

### WILLFUL AND CRIMINAL DISCRIMINATION.

With thirty odd miles of unimproved dirt roads within its corporate limits that are all but impassible eight months in the year, and which have been continued in their unimproved condition from year to year upon the ground that the city had no money with which to improve them, Norfolk has recently voted an appropriation of \$45,000 to purchase a "city farm" twenty miles away, and in addition agreed, over the protest of a great many taxpayers, to purchase a new market site at a price approximating \$100,000. These are only recent outlays on the part of the city. Its appropriations for first one thing and then another since the citizens who live on the dirt roads have been vainly appealing for some measure of relief will aggregate a million dollars. Nothing has been done since the dirt roads and contiguous property were taken into the city except to lay sewer pipes. To do this the tax rate of the property was increased 100 per cent. It is said that some members of the council now point to the laying of these sewers as constituting a reasonable discharge of the city's obligations to these taxpayers. Such a view is not only unreasonable but it is absurd.

The condition of these city dirt roads has now become such as to constitute a very serious problem for the people whose personal and property interests they directly concern. The situation is no longer one that is merely unfavorable, it is positively precarious. The physical suffering and financial losses sustained by the residents of the sections of the city in question during the past few months as a result of the condition of these dirt roads would drive a less peacefully inclined people to deeds of violence. When people are discriminated against by merchants selling the necessities of life, and are unable to get coal and wood with which to keep warm or a physician when sick because their streets are impassible, while the city goes on to assess their property to the limit and collect the taxes, somebody is willfully and criminally responsible for the condition that ordinarily drives people to anarchy and disregard for law and government. And these same autocrats have denied the citizens who live on these dirt roads a pitance of \$20,000 recommended by the Board of Control as a measure of temporary relief while they spend \$45,000 for a city farm. All the while there is a great cry for labor without the first thought about practicing the basic prin-

## Health

ciples of the Christian religion and human justice in their relations with this labor. The people who are denied a square deal from the city government—who are denied any hearing at all—are the very people who are expected to feed the arteries of commerce with their labor; to keep the kitchen fires burning and the homes cheerful and clean, and keep the steamship and railroad terminals uncongested with freight in order that Norfolk may grow to be a great city.

Norfolk needs labor to carry on to completion big industrial plants that have been started here; labor to meet the increasing demands of the port upon its shipping facilities; labor to carry on building operations that must go on with the natural growth of the city, and the only labor that is worth while is that which settles down and makes a home. The labor that is law-abiding, steady, permanent and efficient is that labor that has some ideals, even though they are humble. If Norfolk wants this kind of labor its city government must take some steps to make inviting and attractive the physical condition of those sections of the city in which such labor would naturally have to locate.

To go on making appropriations for things that the city can well afford to do without for some time to come, while still denying any consideration at all to the urgent physical needs of a large section of the city, obviously because the people of that section are without political influence, is willful and criminal discrimination to say nothing of arbitrary and unlawful usurpation of taxable values.

STATE HEALTH CAMPAIGN  
*Daily Herald*  
SEYMOUR CARROLL TO DIRECT WORK  
7-29-18  
School for Speakers At University of  
South Carolina—Many Noted  
Speakers—Fifty Colored  
Persons Selected for  
Work.

(Special to The Daily Herald)  
Columbia, S. C., July 27.—Last Monday night, Seymour Carroll, field secretary of the State Council of Defense, colored branch, with offices located at 1107½ Washington street, announced that the State Council of Defense had selected fifty well

known speakers to take part in the State wide health campaign to open in South Carolina August the 3rd through the 18th:

Dr. Frank Johnson, Columbia; Dr. M. A. Evans, Columbia; Rev. D. A. Christie, Abbeville; T. L. Duckett, Columbia; Dr. J. W. Sexton, Spartanburg; Rev. Richard Carroll, Columbia; N. J. Frederick, Columbia; President C. M. Young, Irmo; Rev. A. W. Brown, Newberry; R. J. Boulware, Rock Hill; U. S. Gallman, Newberry; Bishop W. D. Chappelle, Columbia; Dr. C. C. Johnson, Aiken; C. P. T. Rock Hill; Benj. F. Hubert, Orangeburg; Dr. D. J. Dixon, Barnwell; Dr. J. H. Goodwin, Columbia, James E. Dickson, Weston; R. W. Westberry, Sumter; President J. J. Starks, Sumter; H. H. Butler, Hartsville; Rev. J. E. Kirkland, Darlington; E. J. Sawyer, Bennettsville; I. M. A. Meyers, Manning; Capt. George I. Lythscott, M. D., Florence; I. J. Washington, Beaufort; Dr. J. R. Leevy, Florence; Rev. A. W. Puller, Georgetown; Rev. James P. Garrick, Sumter; Rev. C. C. Scott, Darlington; B. F. Cox, Charleston; Rev. W. L. Metz, Charleston; Rev. R. E. Brogdon, Newberry; Rev. George T. Dillard, Columbia; Rev. J. C. White, Columbia; Samuel L. Finley, Chester; Rev. N. C. Nix, Orangeburg; Dr. E. A. Huggins, Columbia; Dr. C. A. Johnson, Columbia; I. S. Leevy, Columbia; J. J. Atwell, Columbia; Mrs. L. J. Rhodes, Columbia; Mrs. Cora

S. Boykin, Camden; Mrs. Jacob Moorner, Orangeburg; Mrs. C. D. Saxson, Columbia; Mrs. Mary J. Miller Earle, Anderson; Mrs. M. E. Penn, Columbia; Mrs. D. B. Brooks, Columbia; Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, Orangeburg; Mrs. Rebecca H. Walton, Columbia; Mrs. E. B. Wall Society Hill; Mrs. Janie Allison, Greenville; Mrs. M. S. McCloud, Florence; Mrs. C. B. Gray-McWhoter, Florence.

With the names of the speakers given above, together with some other names to be announced next week, all the speakers will attend a two days conference at the University of

South Carolina August 1st and 2nd, where they will receive instruction that they may carry a clean message of health to the people of South Carolina. The school of instruction will be opened to both white and colored speakers at the same time.

Encouraging reports are coming in at the State Headquarters at every mail of the progress that is being made by the State workers. No stones will be left unturned in the program of the work incarrying the message to thousands of colored and white people who need the message of health.

All persons who would like to take part in the campaign should write Mr. Robert W. Boulware or Mr. Seymour Carroll, field secretaries, 1107 Washington St., Columbia, S. C. Mr. I. S. Leevy, chairman of the Richland county work is at the head of a committee of citizens to look after the entertainment of the speakers who are to attend the school at the University.

## NEGRO CLEAN-UP DAY BIG SUCCESS

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS  
AUGUST 15, 1918

Number of Speeches on Health  
Delivered At Mass Meeting Here Last Night.

### BENEFITS OF CAMPAIGN

The first meeting of the county health campaign among negroes now being conducted throughout the State by the State Council of Defense of South Carolina was held last night at the Greenville county court house. E. W. Biggs, county chairman of the negro branch of the state council of defense presented and stated at the outset that topics would be discussed which had heretofore been overlooked.

Dr. Clarence E. Smith of Greenville recently elected City Health officer for Columbia was introduced as the first speaker. He spoke mainly on general sanitation and its direct influence on the community. He urged cleaner yards, cleaner homes and cleaner streets. Dr. E. A. Huggins of Columbia spoke on the diseases of malaria, typhoid fever and dysentery. He said typhoid fever was too prevalent in



many parts of South Carolina. Greater protections for babies urged thru having a sanitary home for the babies.

Dr. E. R. Roberts of Florence who was the next speaker talked on sanitation.

Dr. S. S. Lawson of Greenville then spoke on the Greenville negro Health problem in this county. He believes that the manpower must be protected.

Dr. L. B. Marmon of Greenville, spoke on tuberculosis and told how to guard against it.

Mrs. Mary J. Miller Earle of Anderson spoke on child welfare. She told of the interest the people of Anderson in the health campaign and how earnest members of both races are taking to better health in her county.

James A. Brier of Greenville spoke of the success of the clean up day and the cooperation that was given by several negro churches and clubs.

Seymour Carroll, state director of the health campaign under the direction of the state council of defense, who has the state work in his charge was the last speaker. His big plea was that campaign after campaign of a vigorous nature must be carried on until every tin can is out of the home, until every negro eating house is made clean. He believes that a city the size of Greenville should have a general bath house for both races. The spirit of his address was better health better service, better friendship. He ended by saying he would enter the army the last of the week with the close of the statewide health campaign, which has been a great success among negroes all over the State. It is felt here that much good will be done in Greenville because of the clean up day and health meeting last night. Other meetings will be held over the county.

Carroll explained that Dr. Reed Smith of the University of South Carolina and executive secretary of the State Council of Defense was unavoidably detained at his office and could not be at the meeting.

A band of music of negroes rendered several selections at the meeting.

**SALEIGH N. C. OBSERVER**  
**MAY 3, 1918**

## **HIGHER STANDARDS STRONGLY URGED ON COLORED POPULATION**

**In Address at Laurinburg Mrs.  
Adelia L. Harrison Calls For  
Efforts For Betterment**

(Address of Mrs. Adelia L. Harrison before institute of colored county workers at Laurinburg.)

In addressing an audience of colored people I feel deeply that I stand before a race whose faces are toward the future, and whose splendid history is still to be made. And I can not emphasize too strongly my admiration for what you have already done, nor applaud too loudly your efforts to elevate yourselves by education and enlightenment.

It should be the duty and the pleasure of the white people to lend you any and all assistance you need in your struggle to better your conditions and to lift yourselves to higher planes of usefulness. But after all the real problem is with you, and your own salvation must be worked out by you yourself;

for it is the will to do, the determination to rise that will be your real help, for civilization can not be forced upon a race any more than purity of character can be forced upon an individual. And because no race can attain any real solid development that is not a physically strong race, and because we must first begin to look after little children in order to get strong men and women later on, that with your permission I am going to discuss the health of your little ones and the difficulties that hold them back and keep them from being strong and sound.

Now in the South we find our highest mortality among the colored people, especially among little children, and we realize at once that this is not due to a lack of vitality among you, but because of crowded living conditions, low wages, poor housing, and the fact that many mothers are forced to work too hard before their children are born, and then go back to work too soon, leaving the young child to be cared for somehow, no how, at home. All this is wrong and thoughtful people are beginning to see this, and ere long I believe good, strong laws will be made that will take better care of mothers and children.

Then there are the unsanitary conditions that breed flies and mosquitoes, hookworm and typhoid fever, polluting waters and milk and making the very air a menace to breathe. Ofttimes a money-making landlord is taking his rents and refusing to give any comforts or decencies, failing to put in sanitary closets and connect his land with sewers and water mains! Meantime little children are being born, some to die very soon, and others to drag on perhaps diseased and maimed. Well, you say, how can we prevent it? We must go on living and landlords will not listen to us?

I grant you it is hard, and much seems against you, but at least you can keep your own home and yard clean. By so doing you can reduce danger to your own families, while serving as an example to your neighborhood.

Keep on agitating your needs, join with your friends and form a civic league or a clean-up society; band together to make things better, and after awhile help will come and landlord will relent.

Your race is very susceptible to tuberculosis. Fight this by giving your children more fresh air day and night; discourage the habit of covering up the head when asleep; insist on windows being open, and let even the babies go out doors and sleep out doors. Remember, a firm, good clothes basket with a quilt in the bottom and a piece of mosquito netting on top makes an ideal bed for the baby on porches or out doors. Give the children air!

Simple food too, can still be had for all, and nourishing food too, thank God. Remember, corn meal if cooked well is the finest of food, and dried fruits are cheap and healthy, and so is oat meal and hominy. Cut down the meat and give more attention to the careful cooking of simple things. Remember that while milk is expensive, skimmed milk can be had cheaper and

is almost as good for the child. Do not give him coffee or tea; bathe him often; put him to bed early and give him air. Can you not do these things for your child?

Then, as he grows older, keep him in school, teach him to love and fear God, and then watch him grow in body and soul!

This is one more thing I have to say, and I would not be true to your nor your children if I did not use this opportunity to say it. In my heart I believe that the main thing that is holding your race back is the lack of moral training and moral standards among your young people. God says our bodies are the Temple of the Holy Spirit, and if we defile this temple our children are the first to suffer from it. I would have you as a people purge yourselves so that you can be physically strong. I would have you men remember that he who sows against his wife sows a grievous sin. I would have you women, by God's help, strive to resist temptation; first, because no race can ever rise higher than do its women; and second, because in breaking God's laws you pass on to your children broken and diseased bodies. God is speaking to us all through this terrible war: He is asking us to examine our own lives and cast away evil habits and tendencies. We are asking Him to protect us and our little ones, and to send peace again on this earth. But have we a right to ask all this if we are unworthy? Maybe in His eyes we are not worth saving. But the children are, and their lives are all before them, and we are making these lives today either to be worthy, strong citizens of our dear land, or the sickly, weak and full of pain.

May we all try as never before to be strong, clean lives, and then, and only then, will education help us forward to a new and higher civilization.

## **Negro Barber Shops Must Be Kept In Sanitary Condition**

A conference of the proprietors of negro barber shops and all negro barbers, regardless of whether serve white or negro patrons, has been called for Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the city auditorium for the purpose of discussing improvements in the sanitation of barber shops. The meeting is regarded as being especially important in view of the fact that a large number of negro soldiers are to be in this community, at an early date. The conference will be held with Dr. Robert Olesen, of the United States Public Health Service, and Walter Brassell, city food inspector.

The proprietors of ice cream and soft drink establishments also have been called to meet with Dr. Olesen and Mr. Brassell Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the auditorium to discuss methods of keeping soda fountains and utensils in a more cleanly condition. It is not desired to recommend expensive improvements, it was stated, but mechanical cleanliness that can be obtained by proper diligence.

## **SANITARY INSPECTORS TO FIGHT FOR JOBS**

**PITTSBURG PA POST**  
**FEBRUARY 1, 1918**  
**Civic Associations to Tell**

### **Council Why More Are Needed Now.**

All of the city civic associations, the realty dealers and owners of property will be requested by the City Housing and Sanitary Inspectors' Association to add their strength to the protest against the reduction of the number of sanitary inspectors by city council today. Bad living conditions created by the importation of Negro labor from the South, and to avoid the spread of epidemics, is given as the cause for this move, which was taken by the association at a meeting held yesterday in the sanitary officers' quarters in the City-County building.

The meeting was presided over by Frank Lynch, president of the organization. It was stated by members of the association that at present thousands of Negroes and foreigners were quartered in box cars and unsanitary shacks inside the city limits. These have been brought to the city to meet labor conditions created by demands of war activities in the manufacturing line.

Council at a recent session of the budget committee decided to eliminate seven of the 20 inspectors. On the other hand it is claimed that to meet emergencies that are almost certain to arise if housing conditions of these laborers are not improved, a number of additional men should be added to the sanitary corps. It is the object of the association to bring enough influence upon city council to cause this body to at least continue the same number of men in the city employ as heretofore in case they do not increase the number of men on the payroll.

### **NOT INCREASED BY WAR.**

**Prevalence of Social Diseases Merely  
Brought to Attention of Public,  
Dr. Freeman Declares.**

"When we are able to deal successfully with venereal disease," said Dr. A. W. Freeman, state secretary of health, in an address before the Central Philanthropic council, Tuesday afternoon, "we shall add five years to the average individual life in Ohio." To this end the state health authorities are directing their energies, with some hope of success under the unusually favorable conditions of the war. Dr. Freeman emphatically stated that war has not increased the prevalence of the disease; it has only shown how prevalent it is. Practical methods of warning to all and advice to the afflicted have been adopted.

The important work of dealing with the migration of colored people from the South—their employment, housing and safeguarding from vice—was explained by Dr. W. J. Woodlin and Miss Elsie Mountain, social worker. The colored people have among themselves,

## **NEGROES GET BLAME FOR EPIDEMIC HERE**

**DETROIT FREE PRESS**  
**APRIL 20, 1918**  
**Brought Smallpox From South,  
Says Dr. Inches.**

Unvaccinated negroes from the south, who came to Detroit last summer seeking higher wages, were responsible for the city's smallpox epidemic, now virtually ended, Dr. James W. Inches, health officer, reported to the board of health Wednesday night.

Dr. Inches said that the disease prevailed in almost equal measure between negroes and white persons, although the negroes constitute less than one-tenth of the city's population.

Smallpox cases have dropped from 230 to 113 within the last 10 days, and only 40 cases were discovered last week, against 75 the week before, he said. All other contagious diseases also have dropped proportionately, he said.

Board of health physicians vaccinated 55,000 persons during the epidemic, and other physicians about 45,000 more, he said.

There were but two deaths, only one of which, an infant, was directly due to the disease.

The colored people of Union are about to inaugurate a great clean-up campaign, health conservation movement, under the direction of the State Council of Defense. The movement should meet with the hearty cooperation of every citizen of Union. It is a good movement, a movement that is opportune, and that should be aided by all our people. On Friday, August 16, at 6:30 o'clock, the drive starts. Each ward has had a ward captain appointed and each block a lieutenant.

On Friday night, August 16, a great mass meeting of colored people will be held in the courthouse. To this meeting white people are also invited, and their cooperation is sought. There are to be a number of speeches made upon some very live topics. Read the program as it will appear in tomorrow's Times, and you will get some idea of the big movement that is on foot among the colored people.

Officers of the State Negro Health Association of South Carolina are: Dr. M. A. Ryan, president; Father W. Nance, secretary; Miss Sara B. Henderson, treasurer; Prof. C. A. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee. Owing to the great success of the recent health campaign conducted throughout the State it has been decided to keep up the good work.



Labor-1918

## Migration

*The Richmond Planet Jan 19 1918.*

Dr. Abraham Epstein's most interesting dissertation upon conditions in Pittsburgh will be read with interest, not only by those who remained behind, but by those who are on the scene and know personally of the conditions that he describes. He says:

Of the men without families here, only twenty-two out of more than three hundred had individual bed rooms. Twenty-five per cent lived four in a room, and twenty-five per cent lived in rooms used by more than four people. Again only thirty-seven per cent slept in separate beds, fifty per cent slept two in a bed, and thirteen per cent sleep three or more in a bed.

The conditions in these rooming houses often beggar description. Sleeping quarters are provided not only in bed-rooms, but also in attics, basements, dining rooms and kitchens. In many instances, houses in which these rooms are located are dilapidated dwellings with the paper torn off, the plaster sagging from the naked lath, the windows broken, the ceiling low and damp, and the whole room dark, stuffy and unsanitary. In one or two instances, these rooms, with more than six people sleeping in them at one time, have practically no openings for either light or air.

In the more crowded sections, beds are rented on a double shift basis. Men who work at night sleep during the day in the beds vacated by day workers. There is no space in these rooms, except for beds and as many of them are crowded in as can be possibly accommodated.

There is rarely a place in these rooms for even suitcases or trunks. Under such circumstances the rooms can be kept clean with difficulty, and there is apparently no disposition to wrestle with the dirt and litter. Very few of these sleeping rooms have more than two windows in each, and many have only one window. Only a few are provided with bath rooms, while a great number have the water and toilets in the yards or other places outside the house. Many of these roomers complain that often they are not given any soap, and are never given more than one towel a week.

The rents paid by these roomers varied from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, and in a few instances were as high

as \$4.00 per week. In a number of cases, the men also board in the same place in which they room, paying from five to seven or eight dollars per week for food and shelter.

This condition is akin to that of a railroad camp, being in the matter of occupancy much worse. He continues:

The situation in the camps is not better than that in rooming houses. In one railroad camp visited, the men were lodged in box cars, each of which was equipped with four or eight beds, or they were quartered in a row of wooden houses two stories high, each room of which contained from six to eight beds. It is true that the rents charged in this camp were only the nominal sum of five cents per night, or \$1.50 per month, but the men had to buy their food from the camp commissary, using company checks, and also had to prepare it themselves. Practically every man interviewed complained of the high prices charged, and that this complaint was not altogether groundless was evident from the scanty purchases being made by these men at the time of the investigator's visit. In another railroad camp, located near Pittsburgh, which was visited in the early spring, about one hundred men were lodged in one big "bunkhouse," containing about fifty double-tier beds. Although there were adequate toilet and shower bath facilities, the beds were unclean. This company also boarded these men, making a flat weekly charge.

He is almost merciless in his description telling "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He says:

The rooming houses with one exception are conducted by colored people, who act either as janitors or as hosts. In only one case, as far as our investigation extended, did we find a white woman running a rooming house for colored people. Many of these houses are in reality run by Whites, who keep a colored janitor or manager in the house. Several of the big rooming houses on lower Wythe Avenue, for instance, are conducted for a local white merchant, who keeps a colored janitor in each of them, and only visits them to check the books and collect the rents. In many instances, however, houses are operated by colored people, who either run or lease them. Most of these lessees or owners are Pittsburghers, but a few are newcomers, who, having brought a bit of capital with them have opened rooming houses as investments. Some of

## Health

these people have become the prey of cunning landlords. In one case in the down town section, a colored migrant rented an old and dilapidated shack, paying fifty dollars a month, and was unaware that the contract signed by him specified that he pay for his own repairs. The Negro claims that as the house is very old and in such bad condition, it would cost him an additional fifty dollars each month to keep it habitable.

He gives more interesting information. Here it is:

Of the 157 families investigated, seventy-seven or 49 per cent live in one room each. Thirty-three or 21 per cent live in two-room apartments, and only forty-seven families or 30 per cent live in apartments of three or more rooms each.

Of these forty-seven families, thirty-eight kept roomers or boarders, totaling one hundred and thirty-one, or an average of 3.5 roomers per family. Eighty-one of the total of one hundred and thirty-nine houses inspected, had water inside the house, while fifty-eight houses secured water from yard or street hydrants or from neighbors. Only thirty-four of the total were equipped with interior toilet facilities; the rest had outside toilets. Of the latter, forty-two had no sewerage connections, and used filthy, unsanitary vaults.

The sections formerly designated as Negro quarters, have been long since congested beyond capacity by the influx of newcomers, and a score of new colonies have sprung up in hollows and ravines, on hill slopes and along river banks, by railroad tracks and in mill-yards. In many instances the dwellings are those which have been abandoned by foreign white people since the beginning of the present war. In some cases they are structures once condemned by the City Bureau of Sanitation, but opened again only to accommodate the influx from the South. Very few of these houses are equipped with gas. Coal and wood are used both for cooking and heating. During the hot days of July, the visitor found in several instances a red hot stove in a room which was being used as kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedroom. This, however, did not seem to bother the newcomers, as many of the women, being unaccustomed to the use of gas, and fearful of it, preferred the more accustomed method of cooking.

We shall continue this recital from time to time. Colored folks who anticipate going North or to Pittsburgh would do well to shop ahead or carry a "ready-made" house with them.

The wages paid are certainly not so much greater than those paid in Virginia as to cause a sensible colored person to want to go there to draw them.



## Migration

## NEGRO MIGRATION TO THE NORTH.

The migratory movement of Southern negroes to the North has suddenly attracted attention, no doubt largely because of its political aspects.

Yet in fact this migration has been in steady progress for three decades or more, and in increasing volume. As Prof. Haynes of Fisk University has shown, the negro population of nine Northern cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and St. Louis—increased 86 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, 74 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, and 37 per cent. between 1900 and 1910. During the last-named period the increase for these cities was nearly three times as great as the increase of the total negro population. In the South for the same period there has been a corresponding drift of negroes to the cities, but nothing to compare with the tide northward.

In part, and particularly in the Birmingham mining district, the migration has been stimulated by labor agents. It is attributed as respects its general phases to the negro's roving nature, to his fear of lynch law and dislike of Jim Crow legislation and to his expectation of better conditions of social recognition at the North. But the main incentive and impulse is doubtless the prospect of higher wages and of ampler opportunities for congenial work. In this there is hope.

It is undoubtedly most of all an economic movement, a magnetic attraction toward the great cities where the money is and where the opportunities for amusement are and the advantages obtainable in highly developed communities. But it is a movement also full of interest as regards its ultimate political and social influences.



# "Somewhere" Up North

(A Series of Stories)

LETTER NO. 3

Dear Sister Pinkie:—I rite you this letter to let you all know the longer I stay up heah and breathe this fresh and vital liberty northern air and ride on the street cars without bein' jolled at by a red neck conductor for settin' down where the white folks outah set and go in the stores and gits what I wants without bein' called 'auntie' by some little upstart of a clerk what hint no kin ter you and walk up and down on these fine asphalt sidewalks without bein' call "nigger" by every little white brat cher meet the most love I's a-loosin' outah me heart for Pete for not bringin' me up heah before all the pink and rose blush get outah me cheeks and all the still'n got outah me back.

Pinkie, a brand new thing happened under the sun toter day and I'm a-gonna tell you in this letter what it is.

Somewhere in the world there has been the worst kind of a man. He was on earth in the flesh and had a reasonable portion of good health and strength said one mornin' while settin' at the breakfast table with all them five hundred or more wives of his that there's nothin' new under the sun. But, Pinkie, I's got Solomon beat as far as from heah clean down to Estill Springs, Tennessee, where the white folks had a picnic sometime ago burin' the eyes outah the head of a poor helpless colored man with red-hot polkers.

That new thing is this: Pinkie, I's done gone and jined the Red Cross to help make all them things that the dead soldiers hafter have "somewhere" over yonger in France. When I goes down ter headquarters toter day for ter meet the executive officers, what cher recond happened, Pinkie? Why, a white lady, all dressed up and diked out in the awfullest finery my eyes ever did see, met me at th door and took holt of my hand and sez, "Howdy do. This is Mrs. Mariah Escapeum who has jis' come to our city from the South. When I teels her this is me she took me over to some more rich lookin' white ladies and introduced me to them as "Mrs. Mariah Escapeum," from the South.

Now, Pinkie, when that white lady (she is the president of the Red Cross and the wife of a millionaire) took holt of my hand and sez, "Howdy do" and called me Mrs. Mariah Escapeum I felt like I wa' a-risin'

right up outah the floor and a-growin' jis like little Jack's Bean Stalk what cher daughter use ter read to us before she got too big and went ter college.

Pinkie, when you go over to old Mrs. Pricilla Hatems after butter-milk and she axes you about me, tell her please (if you ain't afraid they'll burn you for sassin') that I'm a member of the Red Cross and 'sociatin' with white ladies who is millionaires' wives, who calls me "Mrs. Mariah Escapeum" and not "Riah" like she calls me when I was at her house a-waitin' on her daughter when she was down in the bed with that long spell of pneumonia.

Pinkie I see I'll hafter tell you about the meetin's in my next letter. From your lovin' sister,

MARIAH.

LETTER NO. 4

Dear Pinkie:

I set myself down ter my ritin' desk that Pete bought me toter day at a second-handed sale (he sez its mahogany and cost a whole lot of money when it was newer than 'tiz now), this mornin' and bein' by myself, as the children is all gone ter school, to rite you this letter in answer to that one you rit me.

Speakin' about the children goin' ter school reminds me, Pinkie, that I hav'n told you anything about what kinder schools my children has ter go ter up heah.

Up heah,, Pinkie, there's but one kinder school, called mixed, and all kinds of children has ter go ter the same school and be taught by the same kinder teachers and set in the same class and sez their lessons outah the same kinder books all at the same time.

Pinkie, I know that you can't believe me, when I tell you this. But it is the flat-footed truth standin' out as firm and as clear-cut as that rock of Mr. Gibraltar's is.

I went up ter the school house toter mornin' to see one of the teachers about some knittin' she's a doin' for the Red Cross, and when she took me in her room my eyes liked ter popped right outah me head when I see'd my gal Maranda settin' in the same seat right down side Marie Killem. She's the daughter of Senator Joshua Killem, who used ter live in your town and had that segregation law passed because Dr. Henry Progress bought that big

house acrost the street from his'n. When the supreme cort of the United States knocked that segregation law into eternal smitherduns and sez that the colored folks can live in any part of the town and in any house they's able to by and pay for he gits mad and moves up north and is livin' heah in this city right crosse the street in front of us.

You know, Pinkie, when I was at home down South, I used ter nurse for old Mrs. Killem when any of her folks got sick, and knows her right well and she knowed me. When I met her down town toter day she jist sticks her head right up high and rolls her eyes up to the sky like she's lookin' for some of them flyin' machines what's Uncle Sam's a-makin' to send over "somewhere" in France so General Pershin' can go up in the air and see if he can see where the Kaiser keeps his army hid at in the day time. She (that is old Mrs. Killem) jist flirts right on by me like she didn't see me. I does jis like she did and didn't see her, either. I s'pose her daughter, Marie, has told her that she has ter set in the same seat with my daughter Maranda and she thinks when she sees me comin' that I's wantin' ter be social equality-in' with her.

Pinkie, I think I have said that all these schools up heah is mixed schools and I like'm mighty much because they have large, fine buildin' to teach'm, in big airy rooms, with lots and lots of light in'm for the children to say their lessons in; plenty of apparati in the physical laboratories for the hi school scholars to experiment with all the different kinds of sciences in and great big yards with see-saws, flyin' jennies and shoot the shoots and loop the loops for the children to keep their muscles limbered up with. But, Pinkie, I think I would like'm much mucher if they'd do a little mixin' of the teachers as well as mixin' of the children. D'y git me, Pinkie?

Look for another letter soon.

Your affectionate sister,

MARIAH.

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD  
MAY 16, 1918

THE SOUTH IS BEST FOR THE NEGRO.

R. C. JACKSON, a former Dallas negro now living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has written the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association that the colored migrator will meet hardships when he crosses the Mason and Dixon line.

Jackson gives good advice. His warning fits in with the experience of many negroes who have left the South for what appeared better jobs in the North. It is a somewhat natural impulse that impels this migration. The land just on the other side of the hill

generally looks more fruitful than the farm land you are ploughing. Nevertheless, if you leave your farm for the new ground, you are apt to find that ground rocky and infertile.

The truth is, negroes do not get along well in the North. The severe climate holds out grave dangers to them, accustomed as they are, in their daily life and through transmitted hereditary habit, to the more genial sun of Dixie land. Furthermore, once out of a job in the North, the negro does not find it as easy to get another as he does in the South. For example, there is no cotton picking season with its opportunity for decidedly good wages coming around every year. There are fewer of those "odds and ends" jobs the negro finds awaiting him in white homes in the South, because the North already has its domestic servant force—a white force—and the negro finds the supply he brings exceeds the demand.

Recurring to the weather, it is an act of kindness to point out to the Southern negro that, when the Northern job fails about the time the harshly cold Northern winter comes, his suffering will be much greater than it would be were he out of a job in the South where snow and sleet and bitter blizzards are not common.

Furthermore, it is the testimony of Southern negroes that they don't get along so well with the Northern white folks as they do with white folks of the South. Southern people know the negro nature better than do Northern people. They know how to make allowances for the idiosyncrasies of colored people.

"I have spent two years here and in other Eastern cities and I am convinced that no Southern negro will like this part of the country," says Jackson. He is but repeating what many other negroes have also said. The negro who listens to the lure of the North is apt to find himself stranded far away from his friends with not enough money to buy a ticket back to the warm sun and not enough clothes on his back to keep him from pneumonia when the winter "sets in."

NEGRO IN NORTH WARNS MEMBERS

OF RACE TO REMAIN IN SOUTH.  
DALLAS TEX NEWS  
MAY 14, 1918

Strongly protesting against the exodus of Southern negroes to Northern cities and asserting that such negroes are very much dissatisfied and wish they were back in the "land of cotton," R. C. Jackson of Pittsburgh, Pa., has writter to the local Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association stating that Texas

negroes should be informed of what they may expect if they are attracted to the North by the lure of higher wages.

"Believing that there is to be another exodus of negroes from the South who have been led to believe from the reading of negro publications of the North that they can do better here, I think it is my duty to warn people of my race that the Southern negro must face many unsatisfactory conditions in Northern cities," the letter states.

"I have spent two years here and other Eastern cities and I am convinced that no Southern negro will like this part of the country. As the war has drawn heavily upon our people, I am sure that they will be greatly needed in the South to help handle the cotton crop.

"Some Texas negroes will remember me, as I sang for eight years with the Macedonia Quartet, and in Dallas I worked two years with L. O. Daniel as a packer and shipper and five years in the same capacity with the Lorch Manufacturing Company."

That Dallas negroes will take to heart the advice of the writer of the letter is the wish of C. O. Moser, county agricultural agent.

In discussing the difficulty anticipated for securing sufficient labor to handle the wheat and oats harvest and thrashing, Mr. Moser pointed out that such activities will be over in Dallas County before they begin in Kansas and other Northern wheat-raising States, and that if anyone plans to follow the harvest north he should assist in saving the local grain crops first of all.

Single men and families, either white or negro, who wish to obtain employment on farms in the county will be placed in touch with farmers needing help if they will get in touch with Mr. Moser or someone in his office on the second floor of the Southwestern Life Building, in the Chamber of Commerce quarters. The telephone is Main 3351. There will be no expense any way in getting such positions, and the farmers will come in aid of the laborers. Many farmers now help Mr. Moser said.



# "Somewhere" Up North

## The Christian Recorder

(A Series of Stories)

Dear Pinkie:

It's got your letter tother day and sho am mity glad ter hear that a whole pasle more of our people is a gettin' ready ter leave the South since one Governor sez he cant do nothin' ter stop lynchin' and the President of the United States sez that he don't hear about no lynchin's and don't hardly believe all them lynchin' which the papers tells about can take place in a civilized land like ours is.

Pinkie, I believe that the white folks of the South is tryin' their dog gondest to lynch all the colored men before Uncle Sam can send them over to France for the Germans to try their hands on.

Well, Pinkie, you want know what that preacher done tid ter them children that Sunday mornin' when they marched right up and jined the church. When they did what they did the preacher, without axin' me and Pete one word about it and before we could say "Jack Robinson" or "Simon Peter" he had them children down on their knees and just a pourin' water on their heads a baptizing o' them.

Pete he jist turns and twists and swallows his Adam's apple and blinks his eyes at me while I pertins not to see him. But I did, and feels sorter sorry for Pete because he was raised by a grandmother who didn't believe in children jinin' the church. She put that same notions in Pete's head and no preacher is been able to dislocate that notion from that day to this one. Pete, he was in a tight place and couldn't say nothin' but jist had ter set and look on and pertind he was happy. But I know'd he wasn't.

After the baptizin' was all over and the meetin' let out, and we comes home Pete he sez nothin' till I gits dinner and we sets down ter eat. Then he sez ter little Sammy (what is the youngest), "Well, Sammy, youse done jined the church and had the water poured on your head. I recond you can ax the blessin'."

Pinkie, will you believe me when I say it. No sooner did Pete git them words outah his mouth when Sammy jist bowed his little head and close them cute little eyes of his and opens that sweet little mouth, and sez: "O Lordy all of us children and daddy and mammy is so thankful to you for all these good eatin's on the table. A-men." Now, Pinkie, what do you think of that? He sho did say it and Pete he ain't looked me straight in my eyes since the blessed little angel done did it.

Pinkie: They sho does have some meetin's up heah. You know when Pete was first talkin' of leavin' the

South and comin' North Rev. John W. Snorter, our pastor, knowin' that Pete was quite noisy with his religion when the meetin's got hot, told him that the preachers up here was stiff and cold like ice cicles and the members set up in their seats like they had stiff sticks run up their backs and made their preachers preach from a small piece of paper.

He told him that they were (the members I mean) so 'ristocratic or somethin' that they didn't allow nobody ter say "A-men." Much less jump up and holler like old Aunt Sophia Goodman does. That's why Pete was so long makin' up his mind to leave the South and come up heah.

Pinkie, I'll hafter tell you what a meetin' we had tother Sunday and how Pete cuts up in my next letter for this one is gittin' too long. I don't wanter worry your eyes a readin' it.

Yours Sister,

MARIAH.

# "Somewhere" Up North

## The Christian Recorder

(A Series of Stories)

Dear Pinkie:

In one of them letters I rit you I told you about me bein' a member of the Red Cross and 'sociatin' with millionaires wives and bein' called "Mrs. Mariah Escapeum" and all that. But I for gits ter tell you that when that meetin' was over the president-ess makes me git in her \$5000.00 Pack-hard automobile and rides me right up ter my door. I didn't set on the front seat with the driver, either, but sot right down in the hind end beside that millionaires's wife and her and we jist talked to each other jist like us both is millionaires' wives.

I tell you, Pinkie, I sho did feel mity rich when I cotch myself riddin' right side of that rich white lady and didn't have no little white baby in me lap. When I gits home and Pete he comes in I speaks up to him sorter sharp like the rich, white ladies does ter their husbands what's not got as much money as their wives has got. Pete he sorter looks at me outah one corner of one of his eyes and miles kinder 'preciatin' like, but sez nothin'. He's gittin' awful proud of me since I've been up heah 'sociatin' with all the hifalootin' folks, black ones and white ones, and a hearin' 'em all call me "Mrs. Mariah Escapeum." He sez I'm improvin' awfully with my grammar and sez when

learn to say "of'en" instead of "oi ten," like you all does down South, and stop a gigglin' and a lafin' between all my words when I'm a talkin', he gonnah entertain the Africanus Club at our house. All the big hugs belong ter this club and when they does come ter my house, I sho will hafter put on a scrumshus airs.

Now, Pinkie, I'm gonnah try and tell you some more about the meet-

in's up heah. I think I has told'n you about 'hat kinder church we's got and how Pete was so full of religion when he gits up heah that he took us all ter church on the first Sunday he git heah. On that Sunday, Pinkie, when the preacher opened the doors of the church as the preacher's custom is, Pete he gits right up before the organ could start ter roarin' and the choir could start ter singin' and sez right out loud, so's everybody could hear, "Come on, Mariah and folllow me as you's been a doin' for these forty years or more." When Pete sez that, I 'clare ter goodness, Pinkie, I thought my heart would have jumpt right outah my mouth. But having right smart forethought I shut it (that is me mouth) right quick and gits up and follows Pete down the isle to the altar and gives the preacher our hands and the good Lord our hearts.

When we turns 'round and faces the

congregation so it could give us the right hand of gladness and fellowship and sistership, what cher recond we sees? We sees Jimmy and Polly, Lucy and Tony and Maranda and Simon and Ephrim and little Sammy all strang right out in the isle and jist ter steppin' ter the music jist like soldiers gittin' ready to go "somewhere" over there. When the preacher sees them he sez, "Right this way, children," and Pinkie, don't cher know that every one of them little rascals and rascalisses comes right up and gives the preacher their hands.

Pinkie, I must close this letter and tell you in my next one what the preacher done did to them children before me and Pete could bat an eye.

Your loving friend,

MARIAH.

# "Somewhere" Up North

(A Series of Stories)

LETTER NO. 2

ter Pinkie:—I promised last letter that I would tell you about how I liked the e preachin' and the meet-

ou know that Peté, when he wn here was trustee steward, lader, sexton and treasurer of church and when he comes up h he was so full of religion and ted ter git on the job of exercis- it he goes and looks for a church er jine before he looks for a ouse to live in.

Well, he finds one on the corner, close ter where we live and we all went and jined on the first Sunday we gits up heah. I sho does wish you could see our church. It sho would make your eyes wider open than they done that day when Mr. Tobe Racers automobile ran off'n the road and turned over and rolled down aginst your house and tore down the porch. You remember that, don't-her? Well, it's (that is the church s) got a stone front on to the front end of a and gray speckledy brick on both side of it. In the middle of hat stone front end is a great big window with the photograph of Jesus standin' up with a little sick lookin' lamb in his arms and a whole lot of old sheep lyin' roun' on the ground at his feet. Two old sheep is standin' up and lookin' at the little lamb what Jesus is holdin in his arms. I s'pose they's its mammy and andy and wanter know what Jesus mah do with their baby. It (the church is two stories high and has tower on one corner of the front end that reaches almost to the sky. I tell you, Pinkie, it is a whale of a church. They tell me its got another story down under the ground with a room ter cook in and one ter eat in and somethin' they call "Lavertories" for the members ter wash and dress in when they forgits

to do it before they leave home. I've never been down under there ter see it a s. I can't tell about it intelligently as I could if I had seen it. Inside of the church is a great big pipe organ that fills up the whole back inside end. The pipes reaches clean up to the ceilin' and when they play it they hafter turn on the steam. When it does play it growls and grunts and shakes the whole buildin'. The first time I was there and heard it play I got sorter shaky, too, and started to git up and go out, but Pete he holds me back by my dress.

The choir has twenty members in it, wimin and men, who has on black skirts, white jacket and caps a settin' up on their heads jist like that one your daughter Malisa had on her head when she graduated from college. The men did look so funny like when I first sees them comin' in walkin' sorter lame like and jist a singin' at the top of their voices. I liked ter sniggered right out when I first sees them men in them black skirts doin' like they did. But I've got use to it now and like to sees them rightsmart.

Pinkie, I sho does wish you was up heah to hear our choir sing. They say it is the singin'est choir in all this big city. And that the big crowds that's always at the church jist comes to hear it sing, but our pastor thinks the crowds come jist to hear him preach, for I heard him tell Pete tother day when he dropped 'round to see how much he was gonnah give on that automobile that the members was gannoh make him a present of, that he was the most popular preacher in the city and that we done did the proper thing by jinin' his church.

Pinkie, I hafter stop for I'm a-makin' this letter too long. I'll tell you some more about the meetin's in my next one.

Your dearly belove MARIAH.



## Migration.

## THE COMING EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH.

From somewhere in the Southland we hear voices chanting, "We are coming, five hundred thousand strong"—and away in the distance there is a sound as of the tramp of myriad feet coming this way.

They are coming—coming to the Northland, seeking a haven of refuge from the storms of persecution—from the gripping sense and horror of the lurking hideous forces around them which threaten to stultify the growth of their very soul.

They are coming that they might find a place where they can live and breathe the air of freedom without restraint. Coming, that their children and their children's children might fit themselves for the day that is dawning.

We who know, recognize the Power which is shaping our destinies, all to its own end.

We know that the Negro race in America is being shaped and led forward. Our groping minds are stretching out, and we are recognizing ourselves not as mere tools, but as INSTRUMENTS FOR SERVICE.

We dare to prophesy that a new South will result as the consequence of the quickening of a soul within the Southland's body. Why? From investigations? No. From the decision that its treatment of the Negro is unjust? Perhaps yes—perhaps no—BUT OF A CERTAINTY from the "pinch of necessity" in its "last effort resort" to keep the remaining sowers and reapers of its harvest, before the last vestige of the faithful departs.

They are coming, five hundred thousand strong and more, drawn by venture to the veritable free air of the Northland.

Brothers, you are thrice welcome!

## NEGRO HEGIRA CREATES NEW PROBLEM—THE NORTHWARD EXODUS OF 200,000 BLACKS DEPLETES SOUTHERN CHURCHES

**T**HE EXODUS of 200,000 Negroes from the South northward has created an unprecedented problem in religious work among Negroes. It is depleting many of our Negro churches in the South, as is seen from the following numbers who left from a few charges on the Holly Springs District, Upper Mississippi Conference: Oxford Circuit, 75; Water Valley, 40; Varden Circuit, 122; Sallis Circuit, 85; Grenada Circuit, 78; This is typical of the depletion which our own Negro churches in the South are undergoing. The problem of conserving work in many places is serious. In the North a survey made by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church shows a problem not only among the Negroes, but a serious social condition confronting the white population. The sudden coming of 75,000 Negroes in Chicago, 10,000 in Pittsburgh, 25,000 in Detroit, 60,000 in Philadelphia, and proportionate numbers in other cities has put the church of Jesus Christ to a severe test. The City Society of Philadelphia erected a huge tent for services during the summer and other organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church are aiding in the desperate effort to bring the church up to its responsibility in other places—*Methodist Year Book.*

## HIGH WAGES BRING 10,000 MORE NEGROES TO BROOKLYN COLONY

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE  
OCTOBER 6, 1918

### War Industry Work Attracts Men From Cotton Fields. Committees Struggle With Housing Problem.

The recent great accession to the negro population of New York City and other great manufacturing centers of the North, swarming here from the cotton fields and the sugar and rice plantations of the South and of the West Indies, attracted by the higher wages and better living conditions, is causing concern to those mainly responsible for the sanitary, moral, religious and political conditions of the municipalities.

It is estimated that in Brooklyn alone there has been an increase of 10,000 to the negro population, which is now about 50,000. The negro population of Manhattan is estimated at 90,000 and there are not less than 10,000 to 15,000 in the Bronx and as many more in Queens.

Robert J. Elzy, chairman of the Brooklyn Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, when seen at his office, 102 Court st., said:

"We are working in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., S. P. C. C. and Juvenile Probation Societies and the Department of Charities of the City of New York in working out the problems of health, housing, employment and court work which must be met at the source for the good of the borough as a whole. To make matters acute, friendless, penniless negroes, unlearned in the ways of Northern city life, are swarming up from the South and Brooklyn is getting her full share of them."

Mr. Elzy said further:

"Our league is co-operating with the Lincoln Settlement for Colored People, the Children's Court, the Tenement House Department and the important white organizations doing welfare work in the borough.

#### Lured to North by High Wages.

"The reason these persons come to us from the South is that the working class, mechanics and laborers do not get sufficient pay in that section of the country. The better class of farmers and mechanics stay in the South and are not attracted by the high wages here. We maintain an industrial bureau for the providing of jobs for those who come here with no employment in view. These men make efficient day laborers, chauffeurs, garage workers, factory hands and handy men about homes. I called on a factory in Ormond pl. doing Government work where fifty or sixty colored hands are employed. One man is getting \$35 per week and two or

three girls are earning \$35 per week. The average wage is from \$12 to \$25 per week. The garage workers get from \$15 to \$18 per week. In the Navy Yard the negro workers get \$20 to \$35 per week as laborers, by working overtime. We have been getting situations for the men as gardeners and farm hands. Before the Federal Employment Bureau took hold we did a good deal out of town work. Last spring we sent several hundred boys to the tobacco fields of Connecticut, where they earned from \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Working on the South Brooklyn Army Base buildings, they get from \$3 to \$5 per day.

#### First Class Mechanics from Southern Schools.

"A number of first class mechanics who came from Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk and Howard universities in the South get regular union wages in the shipyards and as house carpenters.

"Those negroes coming from the South early connect themselves with some church. There are 11 negro churches in Brooklyn—six Baptist, three each Methodist and Episcopal and one each Congregationalist and Presbyterian. There are a number of Catholics who go to the white Catholic churches.

"We do a lot of preventive work in the case of boys who are incipient criminals and violate the good order of the community. Where trifling cases of violation of the law occur the Children's Court sends the offenders upstairs to me and we put them on probation. The Big Sisters Committee of 25 Colored Women, Mrs. Edward Horn, chairman, is looking after the girls.

"There has been a great improvement effected in the home life of the Brooklyn colored people and in their condition in the factories by the Big Sisters, who go into their homes and talk with the mothers and, in co-operation with the Y. W. C. A., get their hands on the colored girls, invite them to the Y. W. C. A. entertainments and provide for them wholesome recreation.

"The Urban League has been forming clubs among the boys and works in co-operation with the other boy workers in Brooklyn. All of this tends to the improvement of moral conditions and better home life. We are asking for help for our work in the way of memberships for our league. We need \$5,000 for our work this year."

There are eight important centers of colored population in Brooklyn, as follows:

#### Distribution of Negro Population.

Lincoln Settlement District—This section centers about Myrtle ave., extending from Lawrence st. on the west as far as Navy on the east. It includes sections of Bridge st., Duffield st., Gold st., Prince st., Fleet st., Fleet pl. and Hudson ave. The Lincoln Settlement and Hudson Avenue Mission are in this section. Adjoining this district, on Rockwell pl., Ashland pl., St. Felix st. and Fort Greene pl., between DeKalb ave. and Atlantic ave., are more than 1,000 negroes. The population of this entire section is estimated at above 10,000.

Third Avenue Section—The negro population in this section is comprised largely of the West Indian element. It centers around Third ave. in the vicinity of Bergen, Baltic, Warren and Butler sts. Aside from the church and Mission there are no institutions for

and by negroes. The population extends into thousands, and has been greatly supplemented during the last three years, due to immigration from the South and West Indies.

Carlton Avenue Section—The Carlton Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. (colored) is near the center of this population which groups itself about Fulton st., extending all the way from Cumberland st. on the west, through Carlton ave., Adelphi st., Vanderbilt, Clermont and Waverly aves. Estimated negro population, 10,000. The Howland Studio on Vanderbilt ave., is a popular meeting place for concerts and dances.

Classon Avenue Section—In and around Fulton st., between Franklin and Classon aves., is a large and growing group of negroes. Certain blocks in this section that are now given over entirely to negroes were wholly for white people only four or five years ago. This section includes many who are buying their own homes.

Schenectady Avenue Section—This is the largest grouping of negroes in Brooklyn. It comprises a very large group, more or less scattered, extending from Albany ave. on the west, as far as Howard ave. on the east. Many blocks on Bergen, Dean, Pacific, Herkimer and Fulton sts. and Atlantic ave., are entirely taken over by negro tenants. The notorious "Chicago Row," on Atlantic ave., between Schenectady and Utica, is in this section. In the same block is Lincoln Mission, Bancroft place and Prospect place, which have contributed largely to the Children's Court. In Herkimer st. are many of Brooklyn's leading citizens, including physicians, lawyers and business men. The Frederick Douglas Community Center at Public School 83 has recently been opened in the heart of this section.

East New York Section—During the past few years a large number of negroes have moved from different parts of Brooklyn to East New York, in search of better houses and cheaper rents. South of Pitkin ave., in Linwood, Berriman and Jerome sts., is a rapidly growing population. The houses are largely well built, being occupied in many instances by both white and colored tenants. Up to the present few blocks are wholly given over to colored, but once a colored family is admitted into a house as a rule it is only a matter of time when the house becomes wholly colored. Many of the best colored people live in this section.

Flatbush Section—In Flatbush, south of Church ave. and east of Flatbush ave., in and around Prospect st., is a negro population that runs above the thousand mark.

While the above named sections constitute the bulk of Brooklyn's negro population, there are, nevertheless, other smaller groupings scattered here and there in other sections of the city, such as Williamsburg, Bath Beach and Sheepshead Bay. Also most negroes who have been able to buy their homes, or afford to rent or lease whole houses, may be found scattered here and there in various parts of the city. Certain sections of Quincy, Marion, Madison, Hancock sts. and Marcy ave. afford good illustrations.



# MORE NEGROES TO NORTH THIS SPRING

**This Opinion of Investigator Who Tells Aurora Club South Is Trying to Hold Workers.**

At the monthly dinner of the Forum, Charles F. Johnson of the Urban League, Chicago, discussed the problem arising out of the wholesale movement of negroes northward which followed the labor shortage.

Mr. Johnson is detailed on special investigating work among his own people in Chicago and in that connection has aided in the investigation being conducted into the causes of the present negro movement to the north.

He was not prepared to state whether he considered the general situation encouraging or not, but indicated that it might possibly offer the solution to the whole negro problem. In effect, he said, it is scattering the negro over the country; it is making his labor in great demand; it is causing the south to undertake methods of encouraging the negro to stay in the south and to remove some of the long standing problems of race discrimination.

## 1,000,000 in North.

The negro population in the United States is 10,000,000, of which the last census showed about 1,000,000 to live in the north. Since the 1914 census approximately 500,000 negroes have moved northward. Whole communities have been transferred. The movement during the winter has been suspended, but the spring promises a continuation on a still greater scale. The seriousness with which the south considers the situation is indicated by the various steps undertaken to prevent negroes leaving their homes; by persuasion, legislation and almost by force. Every counter attempt, however, has the contrary effect. Negro leaders paid to speak publicly against, are considered betrayers of their race. Free transportation has been a prominent feature and the investigators have been unable to definitely prove who actually pays: the new employers, the railroads, or the labor agencies.

## Causes Analyzed.

The causes of the movement were analyzed as follows:

**Economic:** Reduction of cotton acreage following destructive ravages of the boll-weevil (a Mexican invasion not prevented by the American army). The boll-weevil has forced diversification of crops which results in the use of one laborer in place of ten on the land—hence a prime cause of lack of work in the south. Wages in the north, promised and sometimes realized, are \$5 or \$6 a day against \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day in

the south. There is no lack of employment in the north. More expensive living conditions do not offset the greater earning capacity.

**Psychological:** Segregation, disfranchisement and discrimination against the negro in the south. Contrast with political freedom, intermingling in public schools and greater respect for individual worth in the north.

**Sentimental:** As one labor agent argued, the negro is indebted to the north for his freedom and the north in turn is obligated to the negro for depriving him of his means of livelihood. At any event the north has been regarded by the negro as a land of promise and freedom needing only an economic stimulus like the present to effect wholesale migration.

## Housing Problems Exaggerated.

Problems of housing, sanitation and employment have been exaggerated. What seems serious in the north does not seem so serious in the south. Sewers, lights and sidewalks usually stop altogether at the negro districts in the south or are very much reduced. His political and economic status cannot change this condition. This condition does not exist in the north.

Questioned as to the class of negroes migrating, the speaker stated that it naturally was greatest among the poorer classes but included also very many professional and property men. Lawyers and physicians moved with their clients. House owners sometimes sold for a fraction of the value or even locked up and left. As to whether the migrants largely included those holding the "right ideals of life" the speaker humorously remarked that there was too much difference of opinion as to the "correct ideals" that he could not enlighten his questioner.

Mr. Johnson's talk held the continued interest of his audience and he answered questions ably.

# LABOR SHORTAGE DUE TO SPRING EXODUS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Every week since milder weather set in, at least two or three carloads of colored people leave Wayne County for Newport News or Petersburg, Va., or continue their journey farther north to secure employment paying from \$3 a day upwards.

On the "Jim Crow" cars it is not uncommon to hear the expression somewhat enthusiastically exclaimed: "To God's country," in answer to the question, "Where are you going?"

"Wayne county farmers are facing the greatest labor shortage in the history of the county," stated a prominent planter recently, "and while the government is urging farmers to plant more food-stuffs, on the other hand the government is drafting all of the farmers'

available help and making no provision for their relief."

Speaking further this planter stated that farmers who are accustomed to cultivating two and three-horse crops are now facing the serious proposition of having no help in sight except their immediate families and in addition to this, agents are canvassing the county hiring, with flattering offers, what little help is still available, and under these existing conditions the farmers are at a loss to know just what steps to take.

HOUSTON TEXAS CHRONICLE  
NOVEMBER 8, 1913

# Texas Negroes in Frigid Ohio Now Want to Return

"If your community is in need of colored labor, there are many colored people in Cincinnati who desire to come back home to work."

Mayor A. E. Amerman has received the above letter from a labor agent at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the matter has been turned over to the Houston employment service to be answered. Thousands of negroes have been going North during the past year, attracted by the high wages they were told about, against the advice of local employers, who told the negroes they would want to come home after the first winter in the North. This letter indicates that the first taste of winter has caused the minds of the Southern negro to turn toward home.

It was stated at the employment service office that the negroes can come back home and that they will find plenty of work waiting for them, and the labor agent at Cincinnati was so notified.

Mrs. N. W. Mercer, who is in charge of the female employment bureau, says that she has a big demand for girls and women willing to do canteen work, housework of all kinds, cooks, washing, etc. Her list of those who want only clerical work is a long one, with little demand for this kind of labor. She has listed 110 women to go to Nashville, Tenn., to work in the munition factories at \$3.50 a day of ten hours, with board at \$6 a week. Ninety other women are needed for this work. A number of girls and young women are wanted to do canteen work at Ellington Field, where they are paid \$6 a week in addition to their room and board. Two experienced stenographers are wanted at Matagorda at \$125 a month, but they must be experts and willing to leave the city.



## Migration

## Negro Immigrants To The North

## Not Returning South

*The Daily Herald 2-27-19*  
Those Released From War Work Being Absorbed

By Peace Industries

NEGRO LABORERS  
RETURN TO SOUTH

(United Press.)

Washington, Dec. 27.—Southern cotton fields are getting back practically none of the Negro labor attracted north by the high wages of war plant of that section. This is shown by reports to the Department of Labor. Their exodus caused serious labor shortages in many localities.

In several districts, such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Virginia tidewater, Negro immigrants from Dixie are already being absorbed by peace time industries. Although the Labor Department has not decided whether to try to induce numbers of these laborers to return South the employment service is already trying to get better working conditions for the Negroes in the South and is making plans to absorb the discharged soldiers.

Indicating that many of the Negroes will remain North a statement of the department says:

"Industries in the communities of Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Lima, Delaware, Steubenville, Greenfield, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Portsmouth, Marietta and Ironton, Ohio, either have been able or will be able to absorb the Negro wage earner released from war work or who may be idle from other causes. Iron and steel mills, paper mill and several other lines of industry are offering openings to Negro men and women."

Georgia Commissioner Predicts That Exodus Which Was General in Many Sections Will Not Again Be Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—"The exodus of Negroes to the North was beneficial to both white and black races. It proved to the white man that he can make himself independent of the Negro, and it convinced the Negro that the South offers him better opportunities than he can find elsewhere. There will not be another Negro exodus from the South for many years."

This is part of a statement by H. M. Stanley, Georgia Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, who has declared also that the exodus began in a section where the Negro farmers became discouraged over cotton conditions and responded readily to labor agents who sent laborers to northern manufacturing cities.

The commissioner attributes much of the movement to "a Chicago newspaper, evidently published by Negroes, and containing many unfair and untrue statements regarding the South, which began circulating in this section." He says:

"It was stated that in the North and West Negroes could stop at the best hotels, eat in the best restaurants, and sit side by side with white people in the best theaters. Every clash in the South was magnified, while similar occurrences in the North were minimized."

"At first the Negroes who went away thought they had bettered themselves. Wages were higher than in the South, and needs in the beginning were relatively few; but the rigors of a northern winter and the high cost of living incident thereto soon began to absorb their daily wage, and they then discovered that the greater needs of the North were about equal to the higher

wage. They soon realized that association with the whites was a theory and not an actual fact; that the color line was about as distinctly drawn in the North as in the South. This did not disturb the better class of Negroes much, for the reason that the average Negro does not really desire social equality, and has a wholesome antipathy for any white person who will associate with him.

"After remaining in the North for a time, the Negroes discovered that a new haven had not been found; that a smaller wage with simpler needs in a more favorable climate conduced to a greater peace and happiness for the Negro among a people who understood him than under northern conditions. Those who could do so returned, and the remainder sought help from southern white men for the means of returning. Former employers, deciding that a well-deserved lesson had been well learned, forwarded the money for transportation, and the Negroes began flocking back again. A large planter in South Georgia lost, first and last, 50 Negroes, every one of whom is back on the home farm now."



Migration

# South's War Prosperity Demoralizes the Workers and Cotton Crop Dwindles

Difficulty Not So Much Lack of Labor as Inability to Get Work  
Done—Negroes Chief Factor, Because They Do Not Know  
What Thrift Means—Million Bales of Cotton Wasted  
This Year.

N. C. MAIL  
MARCH 11, 1918

**MR. SPILLANE** has just returned from an extensive trip through the south, during which he found amazing industrial conditions. He found that the section was prospering but disorganized, and with prices still rising, the output this year will be smaller than at any time during the past two decades.

By **RICHARD SPILLANE.**

An extraordinary condition prevails in the south.

With cotton selling at the highest price in fifty years and nearly 400 per cent. higher than it was in 1914, more than 1,000,000 bales of the crop of 1917-18 have been wasted through lack of cultivation, neglect to pick the lint at proper season or difficulty to obtain labor.

With prices climbing and planters confident the cotton of this year's crop will sell at even higher prices than obtain to-day there is widespread prediction of the smallest crop in more than twenty years.

In every state in the south state officials, representatives of the department of agriculture and agents of the council of national defense are appealing to farmers to exert themselves to the utmost to increase food crops. Farm owners are responsive, but farm hands are not.

The farm is in crying need of labor. To appreciate the situation it must be understood that the bulk of the labor of the south is black and that

So is the mill, the factory, every branch of industry in the south. And yet in village, in town and city workmen idle their time away when they might be earning more money than they ever got before, or probably ever expected to receive.

## PROSPERITY TOO GREAT.

Labor is demoralized by prosperity. The south has become suddenly rich, and every grade of society feels it. Upon the employer the effect has been stimulating. On the employee it has been the reverse. The war has drawn many men from city and country, but not to a serious extent. There is not so much of a scarcity of labor as there is an inability to get labor to work. It's a case of too much money.

10 per cent. of the negro population has not the slightest conception of thrift. Nowhere in America is the living problem so simple.

Where there are streams there are fish. In upland and lowland there is game. Fuel is plentiful. A mild climate makes clothing needs scant. Rents are low, for where negroes live houses are of the cheapest. When a negro woman works for white folk she "totes" home food from the white man's kitchen.

To-day the wage of the negro worker in town and country is from 50 to 150 per cent. more than it was a year or two ago. If he earns as much more in three days as he formerly did in six he does not save his money or expend his extra earnings sensibly. He works three days and

loafs or dawdles the rest of the time. The high cost of living touches him only slightly.

I have visited a dozen shipyards in the South. In nearly every yard there is a pronounced scarcity of labor. I have visited scores of industrial establishments. In nearly every plant there is need for more workers.

But as conditions are to-day they threaten to become worse. Extraordinary measures are being taken in some instances to relieve the situation. In Charleston negro women are being employed to load and unload freight cars. At the same time the Clyde Steamship Company is advertising for 400 stevedores.

## NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS.

In the Tuxbury Lumber Company in that city negro women are employed as carpenters and are giving fair service, all things considered. In the Immigration Building at Charleston the government has 500 negro women engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the navy. In

the Oxnard Sugar Company at Savannah forty negro women have been put to work sewing bags, as cleaners and as helpers generally. At Brunswick hundreds of negro women are employed in the shrimp and oyster canning factory, in a great lumber mill and in various other industries on the water front.

In the coast cities there is much scamping of labor. The shipbuilders are responsible. The wages paid in the shipyards are extravagantly high according to southern standards.

Formerly waterside workers received from 15 to 20 cents an hour. In the various shipyards 40 cents an hour is being paid. In their eagerness to organize their forces quickly it is charged that shipbuilders didn't hesitate about making quiet raids on the labor of old established concerns. Even with this raiding few of the shipyards have enough men, and such as they have are not satisfactory.

## NEGRO LABOR BEST.

The recent order of the government once more increasing the pay of shipbuilders threatens to aggravate the labor situation instead of helping it. At least 40 per cent. of the shipyard labor is negro.

It is not complimentary to the Caucasian race to say it, but in truth the negro labor in southern shipyards is superior to the white. The head of the biggest shipbuilding plant in the South is authority for the statement that he would like to have 100 per cent. of his working force black.

There is an odd explanation for this. Most of the white labor of the South that is skilled or dependable is made up of men who have small shops, own their own homes and have an established business. While such men may not have an average profit equal to the wages offered to-day for shipyard work, they cannot afford to abandon the trade they have developed, so they do not go to the shipyards.

On the other hand, there is a white labor that is of the "born tired" variety. The shipyards have attracted some of this element.

## EVERY ONE WORRIED.

Every forward looking man in the South is worried over the labor situation. With few exceptions, the predictions are that conditions will become very much worse. But no one has advanced a comprehensive plan for attacking the problem. The man in the lowlands thinks only of labor as it concerns him. The man in the upcountry districts has his view restricted to the state of affairs in his neighborhood. The newspapers print advertisements offering unusual opportunities to labor. Editors write a lot about the labor scarcity. Meanwhile a big percentage of labor loafs.

One day last week the following article was printed in "The Record," of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina:

A business man of Columbia wished to employ two negro la-

borers Tuesday. He sent out to try to get them, offering very good wages. Only one negro laborer could be found in the city. The man who was sent to hunt for laborers reported that there were several hundred negro men idling around the poolrooms and other dives on the back streets, and that there was a very large and enthusiastic congregation of them around the building on Gervais street, where liquor permits are issued. They did not appear to be especially interested in work.

What are you going to do about it?

Some have suggested the enacting of a law to require the registration of all persons who are able to work, and that if a man is idle and cannot produce a registration card he must go to the chain gang or the county farm.

## CALL ON FARMERS.

Others have suggested vagrancy laws that will permit convictions. One such ordinance was offered some time ago and was voted down by the majority of council.

The United States government is calling upon farmers to work their crops. The negroes are not responding to the appeals for farm labor. They are loafing around the towns and absorbing the product of the labor of others.

And we are at war.

What are you going to do about it?

The day after that was published I had an extended interview with Gov. Manning, in the course of which he discussed the labor shortage from the farm viewpoint. In effect he said:

"The situation is serious, but I have no doubt we will adapt ourselves gradually to it. The high prices offered to labor in the cities has tended to make a heavy draft on farm labor. The bright lights attract the negro. The wages paid in cities are higher than the farmer is able to pay. By tact and persistent effort we may accomplish a great deal. There has been too much loafing about poolrooms, joy-riding and fishing by our negro labor. If necessary we may apply the vagrancy law to the case.

"I am hopeful that we shall do well on the farm in this state this year. We did well last year. There has been earnest work for civic preparedness. Through the council of defense, of which D. R. Coker, of Hartsville, is chairman, there was a pronounced increase in our food crops.

## STATE WORKS HARD.

"It was 30 per cent. in corn and 26 per cent. in sweet potatoes. We put 50,000 additional acres into wheat. We increased our yield of oats, rye, soy beans, velvet beans and other products. We increased our number of cattle and hogs.

"We are putting speakers in every county. We are calling for an additional brood sow for every plow. That means 260,000. We are calling for so many acres of potatoes, corn and wheat to the plow. We are calling for a 20 per cent. increase on the increase in corn of last year.

"The next draft for the army will



not seriously affect farm labor, for it will exempt the assiduous farmer."

#### WOULD USE CONVICTS.

The editor of one of the leading newspapers of the South was not so optimistic. Neither was a former United States senator. The latter gentleman declared that the next cotton crop would not be more than 3,000,000 bales. We have raised 16,000,000 bales.

"What would you suggest as a remedy?" he was asked.

"I'd use every member of the chain gang, every convict in the South in agriculture," was the reply.

A former governor declared that a large agricultural development he had under way was interfered with seriously by the labor conditions. So long as war needs were broadening he saw no prospect of betterment.

The editor said the northerner did not understand the southern negro, and he doubted whether the northerner ever would understand him.

#### NEGROES NOT IDLERS.

"The average negro is not an idler," he said, "but he has no conception of putting in 300 days in a year. There are exceptions, of course. In the four months—November, December, January and February—not one-third of the negroes on the farms of the South do any real work.

"The problem of living is not pressing with him as it is with the white man. In 1914, when cotton was unmarketable and we had a huge cotton crop, I, like many other southern men, was worried and feared there would be starvation and much suffering. There was none.

"The average southern negro works best when he has little money. There are tens of thousands of negroes who got more money out of cotton this season than they ever had before or dreamt of having. When they got it they acted like children.

"They bought organs, phonographs, automobiles, anything or everything except government bonds or thrift stamps. I have had reports of hundreds of automobiles stranded on the roads. Negroes bought new or second-hand cars, tore around the country on them and when something gave way did not know how to make repair, so had to abandon the cars.

#### SELLING TO NEGROES.

"I've heard of a phonograph man selling a phonograph to a negro, and when asking the darky how many children he had, 'I has eight,' was the answer. 'One phonograph for eight children, exclaimed the music box man. 'That will never do. You need two.' And the negro bought two phonographs. Of buying farm implements, live stock, furniture, household goods, our farm negroes have given little thought in their prosperity.

"I'll tell you a story that illustrates the credulity and improvidence of many. I come of a family that owned slaves. One of my ancestors owned 2,000 slaves. One of

my relatives has a place up the country. Formerly she had no trouble in obtaining servants or labor for the farm. Of recent years she has had considerable difficulty.

"Some slight repairs were required to her house and she sent for Dan, a negro who is a boss carpenter. He told her what the work would cost and assigned another negro, whom he described as a jackleg carpenter, to attend to the job. When Dan was being paid for the work my relative remarked that the jackleg carpenter was a shiftless sort of a creature.

#### A LONG DEBT.

"Yes, Miz Liza, he is," was Dan's answer. "That nigger's been working for me a good many years and he's still in my debt. Some years ago I used to pay him 75 cents a day when he worked. That was \$4.50 a week if he worked a full week, which was seldom.

"He means well and he's honest, but he ain't much 'count. One day he came to me and said, 'Mister Dan, will you lend me \$3. I want to buy a coffin for one of my cousins who's dead. I'll pay you 30 cents a week intrust?'"

"I says I'll lend him the \$3, but won't charge him nothing for it, but he has to pay me back in a week. I gives him the \$3 and he buys the coffin, but at the end of the week he says, 'Mister Dan, I can't pay you back the \$3 to-day because I wants what money's coming to me.' And I says, 'If you wants to let that \$3 run another week I'll charge you the 30 cents you proposed, because I wants you to pay that debt.'"

"He says, 'All right.' The next week he pays me the 30 cents and asks to let the \$3 run on. Miz Liza, what you suppose he's been doing ever since? Wages have gone up. I has had to increase his pay first to 90 cents, then to \$1 and now to \$1.25 a day.

"That jackleg carpenter's been paying me 30 cents a week intrust ever since, but he never has paid me the \$3. I've argued with him, explained to him and pleaded with him to pay the \$3, but he says, 'No, it's easier to pay the 30 cents a week and let the \$3 run,' 'cause he can't afford to let go \$3 at one time.'"

#### MUST SOLVE PROBLEM.

The man who can solve the labor problem will be a benefactor to the South. The loss of 1,000,000 bales of the cotton growth of 1917-18 bulks small in comparison with what the loss will be, not in cotton, but in foodstuffs and commerce this year and for years to come if the problem is not solved. There is a great industrial awakening in the South, a greater awakening than at any other period in its history. If it is not arrested by labor difficulties there will be a very broad expansion of business lines.

No one who travels through the South and makes observations but can appreciate what gross waste there is through labor's indifference to the needs of the country. In every city the present writer has visited there has been evidence of

labor idling. Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick have thousands of men who should be at work who are not at work steadily.

I arrived in Columbia, S. C., at 10.45 o'clock at night. Normally the population is about 25,000. Camp Jackson, which is six miles out of town, has swelled the population somewhat. The streets of Columbia are unusually wide.

#### CITIES WELL POLICED.

The sidewalks are of generous width. Main street at 10.45 p. m. was as brilliantly lighted as is Broadway at Times Square, these times. This did not mean coal waste, for the power is hydro-electric. On Main street are signs:

"Keep to the Right;

Don't Block the Sidewalk."

There were many other signs prohibiting parking of automobiles in certain spaces. The signs would have been grotesque but for the fact that the sidewalks were alive with people and there were from 600 to 1,000 automobiles parked within the six or seven blocks between the Hotel Jerome and the Hotel Jefferson.

Traffic policemen were at every street crossing of Main street, and there were scores and scores of taxis whizzing by.

#### POOLROOMS PACKED.

Poolrooms were packed with men. Hotel lobbies were filled. Men in khaki were plentiful.

Every employer with whom the writer spoke in Columbia the following day or two complained of his need of labor, yet on every prominent thoroughfare husky negroes and able-bodied white men sauntered along or could be found in number in one of the resorts.

Strapping big negroes act as chauffeurs, as elevator runners, as hotel attendants, as waiters, who would make excellent shipbuilders or farm laborers. One Columbia merchant estimated there were 1,000 idle negroes in Columbia alone.

And yet there is crying need of labor on the farm, in the mill, in the factory, in every branch of industry, not only in the region about Columbia, but in every part of the South.

MACON CANE NEWS

FRIDAY 14 1918

#### PUT THE VAGRANTS TO WORK.

A prominent citizen of Macon yesterday made an effort to hire three or four laborers for work of urgent importance. Within a distance of two or three blocks which are recognized as the favorite loafing places of idle negroes there were at least fifty strong, able-bodied men, hanging around as listless as if they had the hookworm complicated with spring fever.

Each in turn, when offered a job, answered with practically no other explanation whatever, "I don't want to work."

The Macon News respectfully submits that at a time like this, when the United States is straining every nerve to bring the man-power of the country to the most intense efficiency basis, such a condition as that which is simply cited as illustrating a general condition

deserves the promptest and most vigorous attention of the county sheriff's office and the city police.

The concrete cases which happened to come under the immediate observation of the prominent citizen in question had to do with negroes alone, but it is a notorious fact that there are hundreds and hundreds of trifling white men in the same category.

Face to face with a world crisis on which our very existence depends, and which is drafting men to go to France to shed their blood, these thriftless idlers have no other answer to make to the demands of the hour than the sluggard's sigh: "I don't want to work."

The contractors for the new auditorium are advertising for a hundred laborers at a fair salary and cannot get them. The citizen we have in mind could not get them for work so light that a child might have done it without great fatigue.

More than ever these idle heads are the devil's work shop. In such a time their very refusal to work puts them under suspicion. It may be depended upon that the burglaries which have recently been taking place with alarming frequency would be broken up if every man in Macon, white or colored, had to give an account of himself, and if idle, were put to work.

It was little short of a crime that any man on a day like those we have had of late, when the fields and the factories call aloud for men to increase our food supplies and add to our industrial output, should stand loafing on the street corners of a throbbing business city like Macon.

The law is broad enough to cover the situation if the authorities take up the matter and the courts will apply the remedy with all its rigor.

If the loafers refuse to work for wages, in the happy relation of employe and employer, send them to the chain gang and let them give some kind of return for the privilege of living they now enjoy, and for which there would otherwise seem to be but little excuse.



Labor - 1918

Migration.

# Drowsy Charleston Awakened By Rumble of War Industry

NYC MAIL  
MARCH 13, 1918

Within Four Years Its Products Increase

From \$18,978,640 to \$36,663,945.

Nearly 100 Per Cent.—Labor

Shortage Only Drawback.

By RICHARD SPILLANE.

For more than fifty years Charleston has been living in elegant poverty. To-day it shows signs of becoming vulgarly rich.

All the South was reconstructed long ago except Charleston. The people of that charming old town persisted in nursing the sores of civil strife and keeping fragrant the memories of the war and befo' the war. It was unthinkable for a lady to go on the street unattended. There was much of politeness and formality. Name, family, tradition meant everything. These things bespoke class and breeding. Money? Serviceable at times but utterly unessential where gentility was the consideration.

Boston, in its stiff-backed, cod-fish puritanism, was as delightful to study and smile at as Charleston, with its stilted manners and its stately customs, a bit suggestive of kingly days and cavaliers.

Veneer? In part veneer and in part a priceless virtue.

In configuration Charleston is much like New York. On a long, narrow peninsula, the lower point of which looks seaward, as does our Battery, it faces in Sumter a cheese-box fort, like that of our Castle William and a more pretentious work in Moultrie, as we have in Fort Hamilton.

On one side Charleston has the Ashley river and on the other the Cooper and nine or ten miles upstream it has Goose creek, which may be classed with what we term the Harlem river, a waterway that is not a river, never was a river and never can be a river.

## A CITY OF COMFORT.

There is not a more interesting city in America than Charleston. The old is venerated. The vandal hand of the rebuilders is halted where a structure that houses something of history, something of sentiment, something that breathes the past is concerned.

There are old churches, very old churches, as age is measured in America. To St. Michael's, who has failed to make the pilgrimage? There are quaint little parks where negro girls croon and watch over the babes of the "quality" folk.

There are memorials to Beauregard, to Timrod, to soldiers, sailors, poets, scientists and all classes of men who shed glory on the South.

There's a bit too much of the confederacy to make a fair balance. There's a bit more rancor than reason evident in what is memorial of the days from '61 to '65.

But Charleston is charming. It is charming in the bit of park called the Battery that faces the meeting waters of the Ashley, the Cooper and the sea. It is charming in that the lower part of the city, which might be compared with that portion of Manhattan Island south of Fulton street, has been preserved for the finest of homes. Business in Charleston is—or rather was—subordinate to comfort, good living and the gratification of the senses.

## OUTPUT ON INCREASE.

To have a Wall street of Fifth avenue address in New York is indicative of being a "plute," or a pirate, or, perhaps, both. But to live south of Broad street in Charleston is to bear the hallmark of the elect.

Quaint are some of the houses in this select district, for faded and rambling structure stands near stately mansion. There are many gardens, but Carolina gardens are not at their best in February or March days, and neither is there much that is evidence of high skill in the art of gardening. There is charming irregularity in architectural type, charming irregularity in settings of houses, charming irregularity in everything.

There is much need of paint. The hot sun of the long summer has blistered the faces of many homes and business structures, and there's a piebald look to the city here and there. But everywhere there is decay there is cleanliness, and one gets the character of Charleston from it all, the character of the Charleston of yesterday, the Charleston of an ingrained but rather shabby gentility.

The Charleston of to-day speaks for itself in the following figures:

In 1913 there were 10,000 persons employed in industrial establishments in Charleston and the products had a value of \$18,978,640.

In 1917 there were 14,437 persons employed and the products had a value of \$36,663,945.

Charleston is the biggest fertilizer centre in America. The products of the fertilizer establishments alone represented \$10,215,000 of last year's total.

## NAVY YARD A GODSEND.

In lumber and wood products the city has an extensive business. The biggest growth in any one line has been in textiles, the production in 1917 being \$4,849,550, against less than half that amount in 1913.

Nothing illustrates the remarkable change in the character of Charleston more than in the employment of women, white and black.

The navy yard at Charleston has brought a great deal of wealth to the city. The yard is some miles up the Cooper river, near North Charleston, where the main industrial establishment of Charleston and its neighborhood are situated.

There are 4,500 persons employed in and in connection with the navy yard, as against comparatively few in 1913. These 4,500 persons received \$5,250,000 in pay in 1917, against \$5,133,087 received by the 9,937 in other employments in the city.

In other words, the government rate of pay is more than double that of the city's regular industrial wage scale.

The Charleston people resent the criticism of Charleston as a navy yard site and of Senator Tillman as being responsible for its choosing. They declared Mr. Tillman favored another port and that Charleston is the best location on the southern seaboard, as was so determined by the government engineers after a most painstaking examination of all the ports.

## NEGRO WOMEN BUSY.

Most of the white goods used in our navy are manufactured in the Charleston navy yard. Formerly about 900 or 1,000 white women were employed in this work. The urgent needs of more garments led to the employment of 500 colored women. There probably will be more than 2,000 women in the gov-

ernment factories in Charleston before this year closes.

In the Seidenburg Cigar plant there are 300 women at work. In the Follin-Wingo Cigar plant fifty women are employed.

In the Tuxbury Lumber Company, in North Charleston, there are 100 women carpenters engaged, and women load and unload freight cars at the Burton Lumber Company plant.

This Tuxbury plant is turning out portable houses at a great rate. These structures go to France. All the work is standardized and the black women carpenters show a skill in hand work and machine work that is a joy to behold. They don't get pay equal to that which men would receive for the same labor, but it will not be long until they do.

While you can see these busy women any day in the week, you also can see negro men running elevators in Charleston hotels and office buildings, or acting as chauffeurs or loitering in streets or alleys or loafing about the points of attraction in Darkeytown.

## DEAF TO LABOR CALL.

This you could see on the same day that the Clyde Line was advertising for stevedores and when the heads of industrial establishments were telling how difficult it was for them to obtain labor.

All told, there are 14,437 persons engaged in industrial work in Charleston. It is a fair estimate that 3,000 of this total is female labor.

The war has not brought shipbuilding plants to Charleston, but it has brought no end of business and activity. It has filled the hotels to overflowing, strained the capacity of the industrial plants to the limit and poured money through all the channels of trade.

There used to be lamentations over the decline of rice culture. The lowlands of the Carolinas and Georgia at one time produced the bulk of the rice grown in America. Through the development of the rice fields in the Crowley district in Louisiana and later in the Sabine, the Neches, the Brazos and other valleys of Texas, and also in Arkansas, it was found impossible for the Carolinas to compete.

## RICE BUSINESS KILLED.

Lately most ambitious projects have been undertaken for the utilization of these abandoned rice fields.

In raising rice it is necessary to be in position to flood the land at various periods of culture and drain it at other periods. That being so, only certain lands are or were available. These were those flat stretches adjoining streams, either bayous or rivers above salt waters, but affected by the tides.

These lands normally would be below water level at high tide. To safeguard them from flood at each rise of tide, retaining walls were built through which the water could be led off by means of sluices, or gates, when required, or the water drained at low tide. These retaining walls were only a few feet high

but stoutly built.

At time of storm or unusually high water the lands got too much water. That was one of the hazards or handicaps of the business.

The rice land are extraordinarily rich, being made up of the silt that has been coming down the rivers for ages.

Mr. R. Goodwyn Rhett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Ex-Gov. Heyward, of South Carolina, and other gentlemen have gone to work to demonstrate that these rice lands can be made to grow truck and staple crops better than anywhere else in the South.

## START MODEL FARM.

They have taken a farm of about 2,000 or 3,000 acres, built great retaining walks six feet or more higher than any heretofore known thereabouts, and have made a basin in one part of the great field.

They propose to be in position to regulate the moisture of the whole plantation. When the land needs irrigation they can let in the stream from the river, just as water is let in on the fields of the irrigated lands of the West. When there is too much moisture they can drain the surplus off through the pumps that are at the basin.

Anything that can grow in the Southland—and what is there that will not grow there?—they can raise. They feel that they can make three crops a year if they so desire, and on some products it's possible they can make four. They can raise corn, wheat, Sea Island cotton, vegetables of every kind, fruit, and what not.

Everything looks good to them in this connection except labor. That problem, Heyward confesses, is troublesome.

If the Heyward-Rhett project succeeds, hundreds of thousands of acres of rice lands will be returned to fruitful use and there will be truck farming in the Carolina-Georgia coastal district on a very large scale.

## IMPROVING LIVE STOCK.

In South Carolina, as in Georgia and Florida, most earnest attention is being given to improvement of cattle and hogs.

In this connection a letter sent to an official of one of the greatest railroads in the South may be of interest. Here it is, with the name of the official omitted:

"Green Cove Springs, Fla.,  
Feb. 18, 1918.

"My Dear Sir: We have sent out three invitations through the ordinary red tape at the different offices of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, asking you to come down and see the largest stock farms in the United States, located on your line, but we have not been able to produce the visit. Don't you think it a great honor to have the largest stock farms in the United States on your railroad?

"We will have 7,500 acres in corn this year and about 12,000 hogs and 5,000 head of cattle for the market. "Come down and see a real farm, and learn how to produce more tonnage on this end of the line than your stockholders ever dreamed could be produced.

"Yours very truly  
THE WALKILL STOCK FARMS CO.,  
(Signed) "H. J. Wagener, Mgr."



It seems to be about time for some of the railroads to wake up to what is going on or what is possible in the South.

#### NEGRO EFFORTLESS.

There are plans under way for the establishment of big stock farms in South Carolina. Less than one-third of South Carolina's excellent soil that is easy of cultivation is under the plow. Within twenty-five miles of Charleston there is enough good land to support many thousands of persons, but it lies idle.

The most sorrowful thing of all is that in Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and all other Southern cities visited, there is no effort by the negro to garden or beautify or improve conditions for himself or his family. The negro sections of the southern cities are shocking to behold, almost as shocking and disgraceful as our tenement sections.

In our worst quarters here you occasionally will see a plant on a window-sill or a few blades of grass or a lonely, struggling flower. There is nothing of this kind in the negro quarters of the South. The yards are bare and barren. The houses are unpainted. The children have only a garment or two and that of the cheapest. It's a horrible indictment of the negro, but a worse one of the white population.

A powerful arraignment of the incompetence or worse of the white population was made the other day by a negro in Charleston. He voiced a protest against a garbage heap that was growing constantly near the negro district.

#### NEGRO AWAKENS CITY.

At a public meeting he got up and said in effect:

"Gentlemen, most of you are among the leading citizens of Charleston. We, or those I speak for, are the lowly blacks of the city.

"From the fine districts south of Broad street the refuse of your households is carted through the city and dumped out where we live. You cannot tolerate this stuff near you, but you don't think of us. From the rotting piles of this refuse come smells to us and flies to us and the flies come into our shacks, and onto what we eat, and some of us get ill.

"Our women folk go from our shacks to your fine homes and they cook your food and nurse your children, and if our people get disease from the refuse pile which you cast about our homes they take it back to you.

"Gentlemen, you are rich and powerful, but are you wise?"

That speech determined Charleston to put in an incinerating plant at once.

#### SCHOOLS CRYING NEED.

The South needs nothing more than education. It needs education of the whites no less than of the blacks. Nearly all the whites can read and write, but that is not education.

There is a scandalous amount of illiteracy in the South. In the whole South the illiterates make up 19.4 per cent. of the population.

In South Carolina the illiteracy percentage is 25.7. Think of it: more than one person out of four a mental incompetent! Only one state

in America exceeds South Carolina in this bad record, where the percentage is 29, or approximately three out of every ten persons.

The South needs not only ordinary schools, but industrial schools. It needs to train men, particularly the negro, in all branches of labor. It is to the credit of South Carolina that it has an industrial school for negroes (probably the only one for blacks in the South), but it is not to its credit that it has nothing in the nature of an industrial school for whites.

Look at the illiteracy figures of eight states: Virginia, 15.2; North Carolina, 18.5; South Carolina, 25.7; Georgia, 20.7; Florida, 13.8; Alabama, 22.9; Mississippi, 22.4, and Louisiana, 29.

If you want to see the South, no place can furnish more evidence of what is wrong in method and what is working for the right than you will see in Charleston.

It is loaded with the sentiment of the old South. It has more of tradition, more of charm, more of good manners and bad manners than any other southern centre of population. You may breathe the atmosphere of Calhoun, of Beauregard, of Wade Hampton and know more of the spirit of the old South. You will see more of elegance and refinement, of formality than you ever saw in New York.

But you will find it south of Broad street, little of it north of the magic line. You'll find it about the Calhoun Mansion and the Ville Marguerite, but not at the Charleston Hotel or the Timrod Inn or in King street.

There you will find the new South, the new South that thinks in terms of hustle, of bustle, of money and of achievement.

Gb.ninmthea



Labor - 1918  
Migration

Results in the South.

# Arousing the Negro Great Problem in South for Men Who See Its Golden Future

N.Y.C. MAIL  
MARCH 18, 1918

Wonderful New Industries Do Not Need Labor, but Workingmen—End of War Means Section's Commerce Will Grow Enormously.

By RICHARD SPILLANE.

Of one thing southern men are certain. That is: there will be no repetition of the hegira of negroes such as we saw a few years ago when they left in droves every day for a year for the Promised Land north of Mason and Dixon's line.

No one seems to have collected reliable statistics as to the extent of this emigration. Estimates range all the way from 175,000 to 400,000. The munition factories got tens of thousands of the men. The railroads got a lot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad brought up trainloads of negro laborers to become section hands on its line.

There is evidence that the negroes were disillusioned. The high wages of the North did not prove so high when they got them, for the negro had to pay prices for board, for clothes and jimcracks that astonished if not shocked them. And they didn't get welcome and social equality as they were assured by the loose-tongued labor agents who were ubiquitous in the South in 1915-16.

## MANY RETURN.

Many of the negroes have returned. Again there are no statistics. The South is not at that stage of its development where care is given to collection of data as in the North. You only can get estimates of what percentage of the wanderers found the way back. These estimates range from 10 to 40 per cent.

In endeavoring to get the reasons of darkys for returning the writer obtained a wide variety of stories. For instance: He was chatting with W. W. Ball, editor of the "State," of South Carolina, one of the clearest thinkers and ablest analysts in that part of the country, when two gentlemen of Charleston, in the capital city on a visit, came into Mr. Ball's office to make a call of courtesy. The visitors took an interest in the discussion and one of them told this story:

"When the negroes went crazy on this northern mirage my butler was one of those who got the fever. His name is Scipio, whether Scipio Afri-

canus or Scipio Somethingelse, I don't know. But he's an excellent negro and a superlatively good butler.

"One day he was missing. I made inquiry and learned he had become much excited by the stories he heard from the labor agents and had permitted them to ship him North.

## A GREAT BUTLER.

"I was sorry, for Scipio certainly knew how to serve us. I don't think there was a darky in Charleston, or possibly in the whole state, his equal. Dignity? He oozed dignity. Knowledge of wines? He could have acted as mentor to an Ochiltree in that line. Easter and dresser of a wild duck?

"My Lord, man, it makes my mouth water just to mention duck and Scipio in the same breath, for Scipio just naturally knew whether a duck was really a duck worthy of a gentleman's attention; whether that duck had fed on the tenderest shoots of wild celery in the lagoons near the rice lands, and whether that duck would titillate the palate of a gourmet or whether it would merely be so much meat. He knew how to serve a dinner better than Lorenzo Delmonico or Oscar Sherry or Chamberlin or any of those northern persons ever did. His taste was exquisite.

"Well, he disappeared and all the joy went out of life for me for a time. There are some things that

are hard to bear. It's awful to lose a jewel of a servitor at any time, and Scipio had so many exalted virtues that it would take me hours to enumerate them all.

"I told you of his judgment in wines. It was just as exquisite in regard to whiskies and brandies. A julep? Why, Scipio was a master workman when it came to preparing that nectar for my friends and myself.

## SCIPIO RETURNS.

"I lost my paragon and I was disconsolate. Happily, time heals all wounds. It healed the wound of Scipio's departure and I began to wonder what had become of him.

"In course of time Scipio became only a memory, for no one got a letter from him or heard of his wanderings or had any idea of what fate had befallen him.

"The other morning I came down to breakfast at my usual hour and as I entered the breakfast room there was Scipio behind my chair as he had been every morning for years before his departure. 'Morning, Masta Jim,' he says. 'Good-morning, Scipio,' I replied. And then he served the grapefruit and the rest of my breakfast, and I read my morning paper and neither of us said a word until I was finished scanning the news and about ready to go to town.

"'Have a pleasant trip, Scipio?' I inquired casually.

"'Yes an' no, Masta Jim,' he replied.

"'When did you get back?'

"'I gets back last night, Masta Jim,' he said, 'an' I comes right here to my home. That North is all very well for them that likes it, but it's no place for a gentleman like me. I get five dollars a day in a factory, Masta Jim, but I ain't got no social status, so I comes home.'

## IMPRESSED BY PIOTS.

People in the North have no idea how deep an impression the East St. Louis riots made on the southern negro. Lynchings in the South have been due mainly to crimes against white women.

The killing of negroes in East St. Louis was due to objection to negro labor. That is what appalled the southern darky. He had been filled with stories by the labor agents of the admiration in which he was held

by the northerner and how well he would be received.

The slaughter of blacks in the Illinois city, in the state of Abraham Lincoln, and the fury of hate manifested by those concerned will not be forgotten for many years.

Any person who talks northern opportunity to a negro in the South, no matter how ignorant the negro may be, is sure to have East St. Louis mentioned, for there hasn't been an episode in the affairs of the negro population since the civil war that has made more impression on them than that tragedy.

In trying to get figures on the emigration of negroes to the North, one explanation was given to the writer illustrative of how difficult it is to follow the migration of blacks.

## SEEK PORT TOWNS.

From Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama or the Louisiana country, it was said a negro bound north would go to Cincinnati or St. Louis whether he was what is known as a "town nigger" or a "country nigger." To all negroes in that part of the country the focal points of the North are St. Louis or Cincinnati. There they must go. What is beyond remains to be seen.

With the negro east of the Appalachian mountains it is different. If he is a port negro—that is, of Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington or Port Royal—he has ideas of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in rare instances Chicago. When he gets the wanderlust he moves northward either by boat or rail, but usually by boat, for he can work his way and get his grub en route.

The country negro does not go North. At least he does not go directly North. He drifts to the ports. There he replaces the emigres. He works about the piers, the warehouses, the factories until he becomes sophisticated and feels the gnawings of the wanderlust.

Then he signs as deckhand or cook on coastwise sailer or he ships on Clyde or Mallory or Merchants & Miners or Ocean Steamship Company vessel and comes North and gets frostbitten and saucy.

## A "NEW COUNTRY."

Only a few men of vision see in the old states of our south Atlantic seaboard a "new" country. Those men appreciate facts such as the following:

When the war ends the United States approximately in size the merchant fleet of Great Britain.

The banking center of the universe will be New York, not London. New routes, new alliances, new factors will rule in world commerce.

In the enlarged trade and the expanding industrial structure of the South there will be larger exports through the southern ports.

In the growth of commerce to South America on the east coast and also on the west coast, through the Panama canal, the southern ports will share to a considerable degree.

## GOOD FACILITIES.

The southern ports have excellent facilities and a good depth of water. The warehouse and general terminal arrangements are adequate. In fact, some of the southern ports, notably Savannah, have some piers better than any that New York can boast. Free ports, large drydocks, marine repair establishments and shipbuilding plants will give a considerable marine business to the South it never had before.

A radical change is under way in the Southeast. Formerly the region depended on cotton almost solely. Despite its fertility, it had to import much of its foodstuffs. Now it exports foods, and this exportation of foodstuffs will increase. The improvement in cattle and hog raising is finding proof in the building of packing houses, small in size and number now, but probably destined to be much more imposing within the next five or ten years.

From dependence on cotton and lumber the South has been turning gradually to broader agricultural lines. Added to agriculture, it is finding it has a larger industrial field to develop than it ever imagined.

## MUCH TO LEARN.

But the South has much to learn. To-day it presses its cottonseed to recover the oil and the meal and cake. It ships the meal to Chicago to feed northern cattle, while it neglects to fatten its cattle at home. It buys from the North meat which it would have at cheaper price if it looked to its affairs nearer home.

It ships its early potatoes to the northern market and buys potatoes later in the year that are shipped to it from the North. It can raise potatoes in the fall of the year for its own needs if it desires.

A few years ago milk sold in central southern cities like Columbia for 7½ cents a quart. To-day the price is 20 cents. Of the dairy industry as the North knows it the South knows little. There is opportunity for a large development in this line in hundreds of places in the South. Information, application and demonstration will work wonders.

No section of the country needs tractors more than the South. Its dependence heretofore has been the mule. One mule has been expected to plow thirty acres. That means light plowing. Machinery and deeper plowing would add tremendously to the farm production. The South needs a mechanical cotton picker. To-day cotton is picked in the same way that it was picked a century ago.

To-day, in time of cotton harvesting, the bulk of the labor of the South has to go into the cotton fields. A mechanical cotton picker can do the work of twenty or thirty human cotton pickers. We have a cotton picker that is a mechanical marvel but has not been reduced to commercial success. When one is devised that can serve the "one mule" patch or the 5,000-acre plantation with equal facility the South will be freed from one of the most pressing labor thralls.

## PROBLEM OF LABOR.



In its labor subject the South has its most pressing problem. Some one has said the southern negro looks upon loafing as a business and labor as a side line. That's not fair to the negro.

There are hundreds of thousands of them who meander through life without doing any more hard work than necessity compels, but there are vast numbers of earnest, industrious, capable negro men who are making good headway, who own their own farms and who have made a good fight and overcome obstacles enough to daunt any one but the possessor of a courageous spirit.

The South has another problem in the cantonments. If, when the war closes, they are abandoned the cities that have prospered greatly through their establishment will suffer from a sudden collapse that will be serious. All the cities near the great camps have been doing a high pressure business since we entered the war.

With the cantonments which now make various southern towns hives or activity gone, the towns will take on the aspect of boom cities after the boom.

It is a mistake to think all the South was eager for the placing of the cantonments in the South. Some of the ablest and most earnest of men (and they are high in leadership in thought in the South) argued against them.

They argued on several lines. One was that the great camps would bring into the South a horde of parasites, traffickers in whisky and women, and that there would be vice and crime and scandal on a scale that would be sorrowful. They doubted the ability of the national officials to handle the matter.

#### MEN SEE ERROR.

They pointed to the atrocious conditions that prevailed in the camps established in the South in the days of the Spanish-American war and to the disease and death that followed that bad management. They contended that while there might be money profit in the camps there would be moral loss, and the one did not balance the other.

The men who argued thuswise confess their error. They say the sight of a drunken soldier in or about a cantonment city would be sensational. They say the American army is the most moral body a nation ever assembled in war time. They say the American soldier is far cleaner in body and cleaner in mind than any other soldier of the world, and that the story of the cantonments is one of glory to America.

And they'll tell you this and the white soldier will confirm it: The best drilled men in the army are the blacks.

This does not mean the negro is the best soldier. Not at all. It means that he takes naturally to drilling, takes more joy in it, is more imitative, more obedient, and that his legs and his arms co-ordinate with his mind better or quicker than is the case with the white.

All that has been printed in these articles in relation to labor in the South has referred specifically to coastal cities and regions near the coast or the population centers in the rolling or prairie country. Broadly stated, the conditions are the same in the hill country, in the great mill dis-

tricts of the Piedmont section, where there is hydroelectric power development as nowhere else, and where the bulk of the labor is not black but white—but the whites we know as the "hill billies."

#### NO ENTERPRISING LABOR.

To go into details in regard to that section would be repetitive. What has been said about the country elsewhere may be taken as applying there also.

Labor is not enterprising, thrifty or energetic. It seems content to jog along without doing any more work than is necessary. For this the employers are mainly to blame. The hours are long and the wage scale low. And the manner in which child labor is exploited is a national disgrace.

All of which being taken into account it may be well to revert back to some facts brought out in the first article of this series. Those facts were that in the shipbuilding plants in Savannah and elsewhere in the South there wasn't labor enough; that in the lumber mills, in the acid plants, in the sugar refineries, on the farms, in the fields, everywhere there was a scarcity of labor—not a scarcity of men but a scarcity of *working* men, for throughout the urban and the rural districts negro men loafed and idled and wasted their time while the fate of the world hung on the speed with which we built ships and the lives of many millions of persons depended on whether we raised food enough to feed our allies.

The South was rich—rich as it never was before, it was explained, and was squandering its money.

To get the labor of the South to work to its fullest degree is the first task. To get all the South to know thrift is the second.

#### AROUSING THE NEGRO.

How can the negro be aroused? Here is one suggestion:

Through every man of national or state or city prominence, from Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt down to the humblest preachers in whom the negro has confidence, let there be a statement, an appeal, a call go out to the blacks somewhat like this:

"You were slaves. The American people set you free. In all history there is no more glorious page than that which records your deliverance.

"To-day the world is confronted with the greatest menace since the beginning of time. There is danger of worldwide slavery. A powerful race, blood mad, power mad, money mad, seeks to make all other people subject. America must fight to save the world. It must have men to fight. It must have ships to carry the men to the fighting fields. It must have food to feed the nations fighting for life and liberty.

"The negro is proving a laggard. He is getting more money than ever before in his life. He is working less and taking advantage of his extra money to increase his hours of idleness.

"The world calls for aid. The negro can aid mightily. A million men died to set the negro free. Will the negro prove unworthy of the liberty which was given to him? Will he idle while the danger of slavery for whites and blacks increases?

#### GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

"Will he prove himself an American or an ingrate? Will he raise himself in the estimation of mankind or will he lower himself?

"Will he think of Lincoln and be exalted in his patriotism or will he continue lazy, slothful and unpatriotic?

"The negro has the greatest opportunity he ever had in all his life to help himself and in so doing help all humanity.

"Will he prove his manliness, his Americanism, his Christianity or not?"

The negro, emotional, sympathetic, generous at heart, will answer such a call as sure as shooting.

And if he does, it will be about time for the southern white man to appreciate that the South needs more education, more information and more Americanization.



## Migration.

N Y C CALL  
AUGUST 7, 1918**The Migration of the Negro**

**T**HE effect of the war on the Negro in the Southern states has been to stimulate a migration to the North and East, attracted by the higher wages, more decent treatment, and scarcity of labor due to the draft of labor for military service. The Negro has borne the same relation to this country that many of the minor races and nationalities of Europe have borne to the nations of which they are a part. Negroes have been a suppressed race, denied civil, social and political rights. The Republican party guarded these rights with a jealous care during the period when it was extending its supremacy in the South. After its ascendancy had been secured and the sway of the new industrial rulers had been extended to the gulf, it left the Negro to the tender mercies of the former slave owners. They were not slow to restore their supremacy and within a few years the blacks were bound in a debt of slavery that differed little from their former servitude. Coupled with this was the fact that a number of Northern Republican states refused to extend the franchise to the Negro, and the Fourteenth Amendment, which was designed for his protection in the South, was not enforced by Republican administrations. The Negro had been used for all Republican purposes and was then cast aside by his "friends." Since then he has been all but crucified in the South. In the North there has been more tolerance shown for him, and yet he has been discriminated against and barred against the more remunerative trades. Social ostracism has followed him to the North, though it has not been so harsh and brutal here.

His migration to the North has been such as to alarm Southern exploiters who see their cheap labor slipping from their hands. In the North they have so crowded some sections of industrial cities as to cause apprehension. The poorest quarters have been occupied and the crowding has developed insanitary conditions that are a menace to the public health. The number coming to the North during the past two years is estimated at nearly 500,000. Yet, in spite of these evils, the higher wages he receives and the more liberal behavior accorded to him make his new habitat a heaven compared to the hell from which he has escaped. The dread of lynchings always brooded over his cabin in the South for the most trivial offenses, men and women, innocent and guilty, being among the victims. The poor whites who have inherited the psychology of white supremacy, but never share in this supremacy, have been as relentless toward the Negro as the ruling whites themselves. And this race hatred has been cultivated by politicians and

the press, raising a barrier between the black and white worker and enabling a few to exploit both. Throughout the black belt of the South there are many thousands of poor whites whose standard of living and general social condition hardly differ from the blacks. Coupled with the lack of schools and the wide extent of illiteracy, this region has been a fertile field for reaction in politics, religion and social betterment. In this respect it also resembles those regions that are junkerized in eastern Europe and whose social and political institutions rest upon masses of enslaved peasants.

This migration, which will probably continue for some time, not only means better opportunity for the Negro in the North, but also some relief for his fellows at home and the poor whites. It is causing a scarcity of labor in the South with a consequent tendency for wages to rise. In order to hold the remainder the ruling whites are giving serious consideration to the matter of better treatment for the Negro. This will also react favorably on the economic and social conditions of the white workers. The black worker in the North also brings with him the problem of organization which the unions will have to consider. He has been swindled so many times by the whites that he is suspicious of all proposals from this quarter, and it will require some tact and judgment to get him into the unions. Here he should be accepted without any discrimination and helped to a knowledge of his value as a member of the working class.

N Y C AMERICAN

APRIL 11, 1918

An interesting question for Democrats: What effect will the exodus of colored men from the South have upon the next national election? It is known that hundreds of thousands of colored men and women have gone, and are going, North. Some go because they do not like prohibition, universal in the South. Others and many more go because they believe the North will give them bigger wages. All of them in the North can VOTE. And nearly all will vote Republican. What effect will that have in 1920, and, for instance, in New York State?



Labor - 1918

Migration

## ARREST ALL VAGRANTS.

The Observer is in hearty accord with the movement to rid Houston of its enormous army of vagrants and sons of rest.

Vagrancy is to be condemned and blotted out in time of peace and every legitimate and reasonable effort should be resorted to in time of war to have all able-bodied men either fighting or producing. *The Houston Observer 4-21-18*

This is a critical time in the history of the world and all idlers should either go to work or go to war.

Let the dragnet be employed until this city is cleaned of such an undesirable element.

The Observer has always been a strong opponent against vagrants, but it does not favor meting out the punishment to the men thus arrested according to the hue of their physiognomy.

The officials are to be complimented for employing the dragnet so effectively and efficiently and may the good work continue until Houston's colony of loafers, idlers and parasites has been permanently put out of commission.

## DIXIE SHERIFFS CRUELLY BEAT TENNESSEAN

*The N.Y. News*

### Indignation Sweeps Knoxville When B. Robinson Is Brutally Assaulted and Arrested by Officers.

Knoxville, Tenn., Apr. 10.—A strong wave of resentment and indignation is sweeping Tennessee, because of the treatment that was accorded B. Robinson and his wife by Deputy Sheriffs D. S. Wilson and Johnson, at the Mascot railroad station. Robinson, who was employed at the Mascot Zinc Plant, several miles from Knoxville, decided to seek employment outside of Tennessee. He bought tickets for himself and his wife and was awaiting his train, when Wilson and Johnson, who, it is said, are in the employ of the Zinc Mines Co., brutally assaulted and struck him on the head in "Southern Chivalric Style," and also told him that he was charged with carrying a pistol, thereby placing him under arrest.

Attorney W. F. Yardley, whose services were employed in Robinson's behalf, procured his release from custody on habeas corpus proceedings before Judge T. A. R. Wilson of the

Criminal Court.

POLICE PULL POOL

ROOM FOR VAGRANTS

*The Savannah Tribune*  
All Suspects Dismissed by Recorder

Next Morning

*April 20, 1918*

Thursday afternoon about 7 o'clock the police arrested about twelve Negro men in the pool room at the corner of West Broad and Gaston streets, charged with vagrancy. The next morning in police court, the entire crowd was dismissed by Recorder Schwarz who reprimanded the officers for failing to investigate the charges against the men before they were arrested, saying that the men all appeared to be working men and that the police had no right to arrest them unless they had proof that they were vagrants. He also said that such action on the part of officers were the means of defeating the law against vagrancy instead of upholding it.

LABOR SHORTAGE AND POLICE

That there is a big shortage of labor here there can be no question and the methods which the police department is using to relieve the situation by indiscriminately arresting Negro men and stopping Negro women inquiring of them where they are working is not in any wise helping the cause any, but, on the other hand, it is tending to run out of town many hard working men who feel themselves being persecuted by the thoughtless and al-

Police Treatment of Labor

together too vicious members of the police department. Within the past three or four weeks there have been two occasions when Negro men have been jerked up on the streets and in several pool rooms, herded together like cattle and sent to the police barracks without the arresting officers even so much as making the slightest attempt to find out whether or not those whom they had under arrest were working.

Thursday a raid of this sort was made and twelve Negro men sent to jail. Every one proved satisfactorily to the recorder yesterday morning that they were of the hard working element and not idlers. The recorder took occasion at the trial of this last crowd to tell the police that they were accomplishing nothing by such indiscriminate arrests but were defeating the very object for which the law against vagrancy was made. He emphasized the fact that before a man is arrested the police should seek to investigate the charge of vagrancy which he places against the man in his custody and should not persist in arresting those persons who are employed. The recorder is right, for if the habit of "running in" Negroes who are working is continued it will not be long before the situation here will be more critical than it is now because hundreds of Negroes will be forced to go elsewhere where they may work and then use their leisure hours without fear of being picked up and sent to jail for no cause whatever other than that they are Negroes.

We are not opposed to the police ridding the streets and public places of idlers but we do insist that the working man be left unmolested. All vagrants should be made to work, both white and black, but in their campaign against vagrancy the police should exercise common judgment and discretion for otherwise they will make an already critical labor situation worse.



## Migration

## Farewell! We're Good An' Gone

Dedicated to the Passing of the Negroes  
Northward Across the "Mason Dixie"

By W. E. Dancer, Poet and Humorist, Graduate of Tuskegee Institute. State Grand Master of the Mosaic Templars of America of Florida Jurisdiction; and author of the Famous Concert Book "Today and Yistidy." By mail anywhere in the U. S. 50 cents, postage prepaid. Write W. E. Dancer, 410 Broad Street, Room 312, Jacksonville, Fla.

You talk erbout er race can stand  
Jes anything dat come;  
An' one dat's had fum head ter feet;  
What patty gave de drum;  
Dis Negro race been shot and burned,  
And things too bad ter tell;  
Dey nachly tried ter make us b'lieve  
We all was born fer—well,  
But anyhow dis thing done changed,  
And good bye sho's you born;  
You need not say it's cold up North,  
For "Bud" we're good an' gone.

We nursed your South once, while you fought,  
Ter keep us bound in chains,  
We stood your whip an' "Pattarolls"  
And worked while racked with pains:  
We ate your ash cakes, peas, and milk;  
While you ate toast an' broth;  
But thank de Lord de time has come  
We'll help you cut dis cloth;  
You've had er chance ter treat us right,  
But no, you went rite on  
And classed us wid de lower brutes,  
So now we're good an' gone.

You make and handle all de laws,  
An' jes ter suit your taste;  
You always set some dirty trap  
Ter ketch de Negro race,  
We all are humble as er sheep,  
An' still you kick us back;  
An' claim "we're born ter be er tool;  
Dat's why God made us black;"  
Well you'll see better after while,  
Some good old sweet spring morn;  
You'll say dat crowd dat built de South,  
Is sho nuff good an' gone.

If you ken stan' dis heat down South,  
Where you claim "Niggers" b'long;  
Why we can't stand wid you up North?  
You've got dat thing down wrong;  
We've all stood more of everything  
Than any race on earth;

And then can't vote, can't talk, can't think,  
We're pistol shy fum birth,  
An' lissen here; if some do freeze;  
Now here is solid corn:  
Dere's thousands dying here on trees,  
"Good Night"—we're good an' gone.

It's not ter mix up wid your folks,  
We natchly love our own;  
An' could live always side by side;  
An' leave de rest alone;  
But, let us feel dat we are free,  
Ter work, an' walk, an' talk;  
An' vote, and ride just where we please,  
An' we will never balk;  
But us done tried you, up an' down,  
An' been stuck by your thorn,  
So now you do de best you ken;  
Fer we're, good an' gone.

It's true we love de South all right,  
But, yes we love God too;  
An' when he comes ter help us out,  
What's left fer us ter do?  
You dare us ter dispute your books,  
Let dem be right er wrong;  
What cotten dem "boll weevils" leave,  
You take, dat rat er long;  
Den comes de North wid high wages  
Sayin', "Come on up de horn,"  
An' den you think we'll stay down here,  
"Not you"—Good bye we're gone.

You'll miss dese chillun after while,  
But den 'twill be too late;  
We'll be done gone on through an' closed,  
Dat "Mason Dixie" gate;  
An' when we once get dare an' see,  
De difference in de fare,  
Den ef five thousand freeze er day,  
We're gwine ter stick rite dare  
An' let one race have all de South,  
Where color lines are drawn;  
Fer "Hagar's" chaps done stem de tide  
Farewell—We're good an' gone.

## (The Negro.

[In these days of high wages at the North, Georgia and other Southern commonwealths are trying to use old State laws against "sending labor out of the State" to prevent vast numbers of Negroes from emigrating.—News.]

The Negro, patient and sunny,  
Lazy, laughing and loud;  
Not wise to the value of money,  
Only with joy endowed,  
Would stay in the South  
With a grin on his mouth,  
If white folks of order were proud.  
The Negro, trembling and flinching,  
Sees his fellows hung up;  
No trial, a mob, and a lynching;  
Bitterness filling his cup;  
His dreams range afar  
Toward the ancient North Star;  
Though sorrow the banished must  
sup.

The Negro Laws cannot hold him;  
Even peons can flee;  
When fears like a cloud-wave enfold  
him,  
Wise as a serpent is he;  
Economy pleads  
The cotton-crop's needs;  
The Negro needs most to be free!



# Labor - 1918 Migration

CHICAGO STANDARD  
JANUARY 26, 1918

Since January, 1917, not less than 50,000 Negroes have come from the South into Chicago and the industrial area of which it is a center. This large increase of the Negro population has served to intensify the evils of a situation already bad. The Chicago League on Urban Conditions among Negroes is seeking to do for the Negro what other agencies are doing for other racial groups. Besides rendering service in employment, housing and adjustment problems, the league is becoming a clearing-house for information with regard to the Negro in Chicago.

**READY FOR 50,000 NEGROES** Tobacco Association Expects Between 600 and 700 During Next Month.

DETROIT FINDS WORK FOR BLACK EMIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Influx Already Has Begun, and Through "Urban League" the Race Problem Is Said to Be Solved.  
KANSAS CITY MO TIMES  
APRIL 6, 1918

From the Detroit News.

Advance contingents of the fifty thousand Southern negroes expected to reach Detroit during the coming summer already are arriving at the rate of from 100 to 150 a week, according to Forrester B. Washington, head of the Negro Urban League, who is placing the new arrivals in positions they are believed capable of filling.

So great has been the demand for labor in this city, Washington says, that it is impossible for him to fill the orders for negro workers among the men, although there are many more negro women asking work than there are places for them.

That Detroit's method of assimilating the great influx of negroes is solving the problem of racial differences better than in other cities is shown by the fact that other cities are asking for advice from league directors here. East St. Louis, where in the past race riots have followed bitter racial feeling, obtained a survey of what is being done here and the Rotary Club of that city raised a fund of \$10,000 to institute a similar urban league there.

The Detroit league has enlarged its quarters 100 per cent twice during the last six months and plans further extension to meet the problems of the summer.

Courses in domestic training given to negro women have reached the end of the first period and twelve women have been given their letters. When these are signed by three employers and an oral examination is approved by the Visiting Housekeepers' Association, the women will receive certificates. A second course began April 2.

**MANY NEGROES  
COMING NORTH.**

Places in North to Which Migrants Have Gone.

tobacco farm work during the coming season.

The labor market in all the southern states is badly drained because of the offers made the negroes by northern industries and agriculture. The first active work of bringing negroes north was done during the spring and summer of 1916. The different southern states tried to prevent the negroes' leaving and arrested agents who made the offers.

## NEGROES OPEN DRIVE ON CITY

DETROIT MICH NEWS

APRIL 2, 1918

Advance Contingents of 50,000 Southerners, Expected by Summer, Arrive Daily.

Advance contingents of the 50,000 southern Negroes expected to reach Detroit during the coming summer, already are arriving at the rate of from 100 to 150 a week, according to Forrester B. Washington, head of the Negro Urban League, who is placing the new arrivals in positions they are believed capable of filling.

So great has been the demand for labor in this city, says Mr. Washington, that it is impossible for him to fill the orders for Negro workers among the men, although there are many more Negro women asking work than there are places for them.

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The Detroit league has enlarged its quarters 100 per cent twice during the last six months, and plans further extension to meet the problems of the summer. The employment department has been placed on the first floor of the quarters at 295 St. Antoine street.

Courses in domestic training given to Negro women have reached the end of the first period and 12 women have been given their letters. When these are signed by three employers and an oral examination is approved by the Visiting Housekeepers' Association, the women will receive certificates. A second course will be begun April 2.

**PHOENIX OF WAR  
RISES IN DETROIT**

## TO SMITE KAISER

Under Spur of Ford, Michigan City Leaps to Fourth Position in Nation—Now Has a Population of 970,000.

A. C. WORLD

APRIL 14, 1918

**GREAT INDUSTRIES GRIND  
OUT TEETH FOR BATTLES.**

Trucks, Tractors, Tanks, Ships and Airplanes Produced Without Thought of Profit—450,000 Workers Engaged.

By Louis Seibold.

DETROIT, April 13.—The fourth city in size of the United States (as Detroit has grown to be) is the most prosperous of modern jokes. Poking fun at Mr. Ford's "flivvers" has turned out to be on a parallel with paying Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin a million dollars or so a year for making us laugh. The diversion has piled up for Mr. Ford one of the world's greatest fortunes, pushed Detroit up into the place of fourth city in the Nation in point of population and fluxed an industrial melting pot with many ready-made millionaires.

Conspicuous in the industries of peace, the city that Mr. Ford made really famous (or the other way around, has undergone a most extraordinary metamorphosis, until now it approaches the nearest thing we have in the shape of a manufactured war machine on this side of the Atlantic. The hum of its manifold industries has lost its piping note of peace and now echoes the stern alarm of the martial needs of a warlike nation.

Facts Tell the Story.

Setting aside the fascinating pages of Detroit's business romanticism, of which there is an ever bewildering store, the progress and transformation of this wonder city that combines the aggressiveness of the West with the conservatism of the Atlantic seaboard, is made very clear by most convincing facts and figures.

Dry statistics lose much of their dryness when applied to Detroit and assist an observer more than any other agency to visualize the tremendous strides made many men like

Mr. Ford in turning their city into the most prolific and efficiently managed crucible for the manufacture of war material that we have in the country.

In writing about Detroit it is difficult to disassociate thought of Mr. Ford in connection with its progress. It may be said by way of parenthesis, however, that advertising Mr. Ford is a good deal like trying to advertise Gen. Joffre or Mr. Caruso. It can't be done.

Told in facts and figures, the tale of Detroit runs:

In 1900, when the far-seeing Detroit business men, with remarkable prescience, visioned the coming commercial and pleasure greatness of the wagons that ran without horses, the population of Detroit was 286,000. According to the police and other reliable census agencies, the number of people now toiling within its municipal borders, covering an area of less than seventy-eight square miles, closely approaches 970,000. The only other municipalities that exceed it in population are New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In 1910 Detroit sheltered 448,000 persons, so that it has practically doubled its population in less than eight years. Within the last three years it has jumped from 700,000 to within easy striking distance of 1,000,000, which from present indications will be reached before the end of the present year.

Made by Motor Cars.

Most towns boast of their early history to show the steady growth of population and industrial expanse. Not so with Detroit. The old records are interesting, of course, but the more modern showing is little less than amazing.

It is charged by Detroit's friendly business critics—it does not admit of rivals—that a motor car made Detroit. That is undoubtedly true, but it is equally certain that the Kaiser's war inspired the remaking of it and that the war of the United States against the Kaiser is putting the finishing touches on the processes of transformation.

For instance, the motor car industry of Detroit, while still greater than that of all the other cities of the country grouped together, has taken second place to the demands of war. Shops that turned out 3,000 motor cars a day a year ago (Mr. Ford's, of course), are now producing a little more than half of that number, not that there is any appreciable falling off in the demand for such vehicles, but because of the more urgent need of ships, shells, guns, aircraft, tractors, tanks and other forms of military devices of imperative use in the war.

With the recent awarding to Detroit manufacturers of contracts calling for \$80,000,000 of war material, Detroit has secured in the last three years war business amounting to \$1,000,000,000, in round numbers. The value of its "peace" business three years ago was \$600,000,000 annually.

Big Jump in Labor.

The number of persons employed then by the motor car and allied industries was 193,000. At the present time the number of artisans employed in the great factories, which are cities in themselves, is not far from 450,000. Even this number is



not commensurate with the daily increasing demands for labor.

So pressing, in fact, is the shortage in man power that the makers of ships, shells, trucks and aeroplanes with which to fight the Kaiser are making themselves unpopular in the Southern States by raiding the available supply of negro labor.

During the last six or seven months more than 30,000 colored men from Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia have been coaxed from the cotton fields in those States to help Detroit contribute its quota of war material.

Three dollars a day looks a lot bigger to a darky cotton field worker than the home wages of a dollar, particularly when the work itself is comparatively more congenial and living conditions much more desirable.

The cotton fields have not alone heard and heeded the call of Detroit for man power. Almost every other field of human endeavor and every race, type and class of human occupation in the country has added to the cosmopolitan character of its population and energy of undertaking.

No man need be idle in Detroit if he can or is willing to perform any sort of work that will increase the efficiency and output of its industrial ventures.

Common labor demands a minimum wage of \$3 a day, but 85 per cent. of the 450,000 men engaged in producing material for peace as well as for war earn from \$5 a day up to \$35,000 a year.

Mr. Ford and some of the other big manufacturers employ a number of men that command larger salaries than any officials of the Government, aside from the President. Proof that the wages paid are uniformly satisfactory is established by the comparatively small number of strikes that have occurred since Detroit turned its thoughts from peace and flexed its muscles for war.

#### 600 Firms Aid War.

Statistics gathered by the Detroit Board of Commerce show that more than 600 concerns are engaged in producing material essential to the prosecution of the war. The largest employers of labor are the Ford enterprises, with 45,000; the Dodge Motor Car and War Material Works, 20,000; the Packard Motor Car and Truck Company, with 16,000.

There are several other concerns that employ from 2,000 to 10,000 men. A reliable estimate of the amount of wages paid to the employees of these companies figures it not far from \$800,000 a day. The amount of material used by these concerns is estimated at \$1,700,000 every twenty-four hours.

The class of material turned out covers a wide range of both peace and war demands. The output of motor cars, particularly for pleasure purposes, has been reduced to one-half the capacity of the plants which have recently been converted into factories for turning out war material.

The reason for the curtailment of motor cars are threefold. The first and most important is that the space and energy of the plants are needed for producing war materials; second, the shortage of raw material and man power, and, finally, the patriotic desire of the manufacturers to devote all their resources to the latter de-

#### Eager to Help Nation.

Incidentally, it is probable that the shortage of oil supply, due to the abnormal need of the Government, has led the motor car makers to believe that unless some new sources of such material are developed, the Government will curtail the use of automobiles for pleasure purposes. But the paramount reason for the conversion of many of the motor car plants into war factories is the ready compliance of the promoters of them with the war requirements of the Government.

Under the leadership of Mr. Ford, who is now fighting for peace as vigorously as he prayed for it before, the men engaged in producing war materials have eschewed profiteering. Mr. Ford has practically turned the control of his tremendous establishments over to the Government and is making war material at cost and without a profit. That is equally true of most of the other men engaged in similar ventures.

Just how many shells, trucks, airplanes and parts of tractors, ships and trench devices are being turned out every day is known only to the makers and to Government officials. But the aggregate is enough to exceed the transportation resources between the Detroit River and the Atlantic cargo ports.

The most important of Mr. Ford's recent ventures is the construction of a shipbuilding plant, where he is turning out "Eagles," a type of submarine chasers perfected by him and from which great things are expected.

In order properly to equip the new plant established by him for producing an adequate number of these submarine chasers Mr. Ford is making a river six miles long. With a haphazard creek previously used by small boys for sailing their toy boats he is undertaking the widening and deepening to navigable proportions the Ecorse River, which is to connect his Eagle plant with the Detroit River and ultimately deep water.

#### Millions for a River.

How much this river will cost Mr. Ford probably is only known to himself, but it probably will run into the millions that will lose nothing in value as an artery of commerce in the future.

This gigantic undertaking is mainly important in revealing the extent to which Mr. Ford like other peaceful pioneers of war has entered into the fight for democracy.

The average man in Detroit is too busy making war material and money to care about much anything else. He is reconciled to the fact that his State is going "dry" the first of next month; that there is a spirited fight for Senatorship approaching (which Mr. Ford can probably have if he wants it), and that he will have to pay a big lump of taxes as the result of his industry. But he is never too busy to resort to figures to prove that Detroit has left in the lurch Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and St. Louis, and is preparing to don its industrial armor to challenge Chicago. Some of the facts he points to are these:

The assessed value of real and personal property has jumped in two years from \$736,552,960 to \$1,174,517,700.

The bank clearances of Detroit's financial institutions have increased from \$1,484,972,649 to \$2,749,173,375; that deposits have increased in that time from \$249,200,163 to \$405,133,992.

The exports have increased from \$157,647,859 to \$243,878,749, and imports from \$26,624,053 to \$49,033,861.

All of which spells, according to the justly proud Detroiters, a lot of trouble for the Kaiser's military machine.



Labor - 1918

## Migration.

### Food Administration

#### Flour Restriction—A Call to Our Colored Women—Negroes Leaving Coast.

Mr. N. L. Willet yesterday gave out the following:

**Flour Restriction:** The lid has been put on flour. Retailers must carefully obey the following: Locally not more than one-eighth barrel flour, and, of course, with its equivalent, must be sold to any citizen living nearby, and this must be regarded as a thirty days' supply for the family. If the buyer lives five or six miles out, he can secure a quarter of a barrel, or forty-eight pounds, and this must be a thirty day supply. Flour must be bought on a 50 to 50 plan. The flour card of the farmer is being hedged about and circumscribed in every possible way in order to reduce flour sales. Immediately around Blythe Ga., in this county, Mr. W. E. Norrell will sign the farmers' cards. Outside of the Blythe territory, the farmer will have to come to me. Mr. Norrell can only sign for his immediate vicinity. As a fact, the jobbers of Augusta are only selling now one-third their normal amounts of flour.

The government is putting a restriction of 1 1-2 pounds wheat product per week per person for the next four and one-half months. Not more than two ounce wheat bread must be served by hotels and restaurants to any one eater at one meal.

**A Call to Augusta Colored Women:** In Charleston and in Savannah there are hundreds of colored women who, because of high wages and because, as we hope, of their patriotism, are working. There is the greatest scarcity in all kinds of endeavor in this city that needs labor that our colored women could do just as well as they do in Savannah and in Charleston. Yet there are hundreds of them here in Augusta who are not at work. Anyone can see this fact who rides throughout our city. To be able to work, and not to work, in these tragic days when so much is needed and so much is at stake—this does not show up well for the human whoever he or she may be. I would be very glad to print free the names of all patriotic colored women in this city who will give me their addresses and who will give me some idea of what they would like to do. Let me say again, however, that after I publish these names, these people must be communicated with direct and not through myself.

**Negroes Leaving the Coast:** I have a friend with a large place near Beaufort who told me six months ago that there was a large amount of colored labor surrounding him and that, furthermore, these negroes would never leave that portion of the country. They were used to rice diet, and diet of fish, oysters, crabs, prawns, etc.—and occasionally an alligator steak, and nothing, he said, could pull these people away from this habitat. But a sudden change has come and the unbelievable has happened. This man himself today has not a day laborer on his place, and from his railroad station one day last week there were carried to the up country two car loads of these coast negroes. They are going to miss their ration very much; and they will find that they will have to work

just twice as hard as they have ever worked in their lives—possibly three times; but they are gone. A boss on a railroad near the coast who has eight sections of four hands, or thirty-two men usually, told me the other day that he only had thirteen. Norfolk, Va., in a similar truck section, is so scarce of hands that they are begging the government to bring in Porto Ricans. The truck men of New Jersey would be at their wits end today if it were not for Italian women whom they have put into the fields.

It is generally believed that the cause of this scarcity is the withdrawal to government works. There are very many who believe that the "cost plus" plan of the government work has not been best for the government itself, and it has certainly disorganized the price of labor to an extent that this matter will not be settled for years to come. It is believed that by a combination of large contractors that government work could have been done on an absolute guarantee on the contractors part.

Another evil of the "cost plus" plan is that a large portion of laborers, when they get on a government job where nobody overlooks and nobody is responsible, idle a good portion of their time. A man who went through a Savannah ship building plant the other day found it an absolute fact that one little given job had taken ten hours of work, where as one would have been ample and sufficient. There is a tremendous amount, without doubt, of absolute disloyalty to the government to be found, especially in our ship building plants, and many of the wisest men in the country believe that the cost plus system is uneconomical to the government and disastrous as regards labor demoralization.

If government work is not given out on a guarantee by contractors, then there are very many who believe that the government should draft labor to do it, just as they draft the soldier for the trenches. I doubt very much whether labor will ever be drafted to do work in any wise for the general public. It is quite a different matter, however, to draft labor to do government work and in my opinion before we get over this war the government will have to draft labor and go into actual agricultural work in food making just as England is doing it.

### RACE BOOK IS BARRED

### FROM MAILS IN

Feb 14/1918  
TEXAS STATE  
The Richmond Planet

Colored Folks Still Leaving South—  
Colored Editor Beaten—Items  
From the Lone Star State.

GALVESTON, TEX., February 1.  
—(Special to The Planet)—About

Places in South from which Migrants have gone.

two thousand race men left Houston in 1917 for Northern points. The better class did not consider the exodus favorably until the Houston riot and the bad treatment by policemen forced it upon them. I am told the number booked to go this Spring will reach from four to five figures.

Galveston has only lost fifteen hundred for 1917 and untold numbers are ready to go the first Spring day.

Hon. G. H. Nevelis a politician and an associate of the late N. W. Cuny is very sick at his home.

"The Appeal to Justice," a little book against mob violence and slave camps, by Rev. E. C. Branch and others, has been prohibited from the U. S. mail at Galveston Texas. The management will take other steps relative to the book at once. If the author had not written up the peonage case and the Texas City Prison Camps there would not be any objection to the book.

The Texas City Prison Camps were operated by white army officials with Negroes only. The Peonage Farm, was operated by two rich white men in North Texas and the law played hide and seek when it was reported. One would say take the matter up with the Northern United States District Attorney and the Northern District Attorney would say, write the Southern District Attorney and no one will handle the indictment. The farm is in the North, 186 miles North of Fort Worth, Texas and Fort Worth is 275 miles North of Galveston, Texas. Why is Justice weak when it comes to the Negro getting justice?

There will soon be a race meeting at Trinity Baptist Church to educate the race on the exodus move. All who wish to enroll, must read The Planet, of Richmond, Va.

Hon. D. T. Shelton, editor of the New Idea, was knocked down a few weeks ago by two white soldiers. The cause is unknown as there were no words. There was no effort to ascertain who did it. Mr. Shelton is one of our most law-abiding citizens and peaceful. The soldiers did not know him and neither did he know them. Prof. A. W. McDonald is about to land in the city school. Prof. W. H. Wilson is holding down Dickinson High School.

Rev. W. H. Stewart, of Brazoria, was in the city Sunday.

Rev. E. C. Branch was unable to go to New York in January on account of his sick son. His fare was offered by a company in New York, who wanted to talk with him about Southern conditions and labor

2,000 COLORED AND WHITE  
LEAVE TALBOT COUNTY  
The Daily Herald  
April 22, 1918.  
Large Portion Are Farmers.

Easton, Md., April 20—The draft and various war activities, such as munitions, arms, shipbuilding, etc., have taken form Talbot county over

2,000 men in the past two years, it is believed. This reduces the population of the county to about 17,000, it previously having had a population of 19,000. The exodus of workers of the county is almost evenly divided between colored and white. The colored people are missed, to a large extent, on the farms, though there have been many white farmers who have gone into the plants, doing war work also.

**MANY NEGROES LEAVING COLQUITT CO. FOR NORTH**  
Moultrie, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—There is no letup in the emigration of negroes from Colquitt county to the large industrial centers of the north and east. Several parties went forward this week and all told 50 or more negroes have left the county during the past 10 days. A significant fact in this connection, the police assert, is that the majority of the negroes who are quitting their homes here are of draft age. Some of them have left their future addresses with the local exemption board, but the majority have not. Colquitt county already has nearly 200 negro registrants classed as deserters, and it is believed that most of these are in the large cities of the north and east.



## Migration

TERRE HAUTE IND STAR

JULY 6, 1918

# COLORED PEOPLE TO HAVE SCHOOL IN NORTH PART

**Board Decides to Purchase Site  
and Erect Temporary Building  
—Architect Reports on Other  
Proposed Improvements.**

The school board decided at the meeting last night to build a temporary school for colored children in the northeast part of Terre Haute; awarded the contract for furnishing a small quantity of stationary to the Viquesney Printing Company; authorized the repair of three school buildings, and ordered the superintendent to purchase a Ford truck for the use of the school city. The decision to build a temporary school for colored pupils in the northeast part of Terre Haute was made after a request by two colored citizens in attendance.

One colored citizen told the board that the petition containing more than 80 names, read at the preceeding meeting, did not include all the persons who desired a new building. Another citizen told the board that some small children in the northeast part of town had been forced to walk more than 25 city blocks to school, and that when some of the parents had preferred keeping their children out of school to having them walk that far through snow and mud, they had been arrested.

## Lot To Be Purchased.

It was pointed out that there was not time nor money sufficient to build a new building before winter, but the board voted unanimously to purchase a lot that could be used for a permanent building and build a temporary building of one or two school rooms to be used during the coming winter. The entire board appointed a committee to decide on a site.

Warren Miller, school board architect, reported that the cost of making an assembly hall of two rooms on the second floor of the Hook School would be \$450 without the doors and that the doors would cost at least an additional \$250. The project was voted down. He recommended the repair of the roofs of Greenwood School, at a cost of \$460, a new roof of gravel and tar on the Rae School, at a cost of \$1,150, and the repair of the roof on the Deming School, at a cost of about \$300. The board voted to accept bids for the repairs on the leaky roofs.

The architect reported that the widening of three of the outside doors

of Wiley High School as recommended by the fire marshal would cost about \$500 and the widening of the exits of the assembly hall would cost about \$225. The recommendations of the fire marshal were referred to a committee composed of Andrew O'Mara, Henry Schmidt and George Greenleaf.

## Work Is Handicapped.

Mr. Miller reported that the work on the Sarah Scott School was progressing with a slight delay occasioned by a shortage of labor. Plasterers will go to work the first of next week.

Bids on 100 each of two forms of teachers' pay roll blanks, 500 pay roll blanks for janitors and binders to hold them were submitted by the Moore-Langen Printing Company, the T. R. Woodburn Printing Company and the Viquesney Printing Company. The contract was awarded to the Viquesney Company, whose bid was the lowest, \$47.50.

Mrs. Sarah Hughes, librarian, recommended the installing of a business branch for the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library with the public information service used by other cities that have the business branch. The recommendation with others for the opening of branch libraries in both high schools, the increase of the tax assessment to cover the increased cost and the granting of an allowance of \$1,000 for new books, were referred to a committee composed of Dr. Charles Gerstmyer and George Greenleaf. Her recommendation of the re-election of the assistant librarians was approved.

## Deficit Salary Granted.

W. C. Garitson, principal of the McLean School, was granted \$100 due him on deficit of \$50 each in two years' salaries. He asked that his salary be increased in addition to the flat raise of \$150 in accordance with an automatic scale of increase for the position held by him. An investigation of the minutes of last year showed that an automatic increase in his salary of \$50 a year had been authorized and the question was left to be settled by this scale.

Leave of absence was granted James F. Mackel, instructor of mathematics at the Garfield High School, and Miss Margaret Worsham of the Warren school. The leave was requested by each for the purpose of attending school.

The salaries of Edna Edwards, teacher of domestic science in the colored school, and of the school city janitors were ordered adjusted to the recent increases of salary authorized. The increase of salaries for the teachers was \$150 a year, and the janitors \$5 a month during five summer and spring months and \$15 a month during the months of cold weather.

Mrs. Katherine Crapo was elected head of the attendance department after the reading by Superintendent C. J. Waits of the applications of her and Mrs. Schwartz, sister of Board Member George Greenleaf, was voted down by a four to one majority, Mr. Greenleaf's being the only favoring vote.

## RACES UNITE FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A meeting of great significance both to white and

Colored races was held in the Technical High School auditorium last week, where the vastly important question of Negro education, as it concerns Harrisburg and the whole nation, was discussed by Leslie Pinkney Hill, principal of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers and one of the foremost leaders of the Colored folk. Perhaps the uppermost topic was the tremendous influx of Colored people from the South, especially since war industries offer so many opportunities for earning big wages. One of the speakers, Dr. Nathaniel C. Schaefer, made this very plain with statistics showing that Philadelphia alone has been increased by 85,000 from the South. No estimate was made of the added population to Harrisburg, but it numbers in the thousands and great efforts are to be made here to see that these new citizens are educationally provided for.